INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO. 309-- BOMBAY THURSDAY DECEMBER 20 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
22 Dec.	Malwa * ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind. ..		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,039
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,538
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind. ..		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		17,000
8 „	Morea ..		10,951
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru ..	11th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Hiyeizan Maru ..	20th „	30th „
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th „	8th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	30th „	10th „
Shinsei Maru ..	30th „	13th „
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd „
Shingo Maru ..	14th „	27th „
Shunko Maru ..	23rd „	6th Feb.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22907.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
*21st Dec.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st „ 10 p.m.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan,
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
6th „	Sydney Maru,	Straits & Japan,
8th „	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
21st Dec.	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
24th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
26th „	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
1929 2nd Jan.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
9th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26Dec.
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	18 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	22 „	30 „
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@2 Jan.
*Muroran Maru..	5374	1 Jan.	13 „
*Yesaki Maru ..	4372	9 „	23
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 „
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 „	27 „
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 „	31 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 Dec.	13 Jan.
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan	27 Jan.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 „	10 Feb.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	....	17 Jan.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	30 Jan

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

A Sure Cure—
FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.
TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

You Need KANDI FRENCH CHALK

If you are Manufacturing any of the following:-
FINISHING GLAZE,
SIZING PASTE,
PAPER, SOAP,
PAINT, ETC.
ORDER YOUR REQUIREMENTS,
from
C. MACDONALD & Co.
BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

INSURE WITH THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.
The HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LD.
TRUSTEE—GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
NO SHARE-HOLDERS (ESTABLISHED 1891) NO CAPITALISTS

Claims paid over	Rs. 500,000
Insurance fund over	Rs. 400,000

COMPARE WITH OTHERS ITS GREAT AGE, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT AND ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST RATES
CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

The Indian National Congress,
CALCUTTA 1928.
THE **Congress Album**
published under the distinguished patronage of Dr. M. A. Ansari, President, Indian National Congress, Madras, 1927, contains the Portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous Congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Palaces, Forts, Buildings, etc., depicting the Ancient Glories of India, with numerous colour Pictures, covering a range of 400 illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India" hoisting the "National Flag" and diffusing enlightenment.
Dr. M.A. ANSARI, President, Indian National Congress writes on 22ndNov.1928: I have very great pleasure in testifying to the excellence and utility of the production. It is a pictorial panorama of the political history of India. Besides it gives most valuable information regarding the ancient temples and monuments in the south. The possession and perusal of the Album would benefit the young and the old.
All Congressmen are requested to send their Photographs for insertion to the Albums.
The permanent medium for Advertisements.
Rates: Rs. 50, a page, Rs. 30, half page, Rs. 20, quarter page.
RATES FOR SPECIAL POSITIONS FROM:
THE INDIAN ALBUM PUBLISHING COMPANY,
137, Broadway, MADRAS.

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 30 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No:—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be said for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.
A 31374

WANTED—TRAINED GRADUATE. Apply with testimonials, stating experience, age, caste to PRINCIPAL Kabibai High School, Holichakla Fort. Personal interview daily between 1 and 2 p.m.
A R1340

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A R1341

WANTED—The services of two female SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for two of the district hospitals in Patiala State. Applications, in which the ages of the applicants must be mentioned, accompanied with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the Offg. Director Medical Services, Patiala, at once. Salary per mensem Rs. 125-5-150, with free quarters.
A 31529

WANTED To know that the Civil Engineering School Lucknow (Managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society Registered under Act XXI of 1860) trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. For full particulars and prospectus apply to the Principal.
A 31492.

WANTED—For the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital one RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, M.B.B.S., with special training in Eye-Work. Also a COMPOUNDDER for the whole time. Apply to the MEDICAL OFFICER, Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital, 36-69, Cavel Street, Bombay No. 2.
A R1339

WANTED—For a Middle School, a trained TEACHER, well up in Urdu and Gujarati. Preference will be given to one knowing good English. Apply with copies of certificates (original will have to be shown) to the MANAGING TRUSTEE, Minara Masjid, Nos. 493 and 495, Old Memonwada Road, Corner of Attargallee, Bombay, No. 3.
A R1336

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED—A suitable MATCH for an Afghan Girl of 16, belonging to very respectable family of frontier, beautiful and well-versed in Western Education music, etc. No caste restrictions. Only those in Imperial service or of equal status, need apply with full particulars to Box No. 2215 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1342.

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LT Bombay 2.
L R1986

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

We have to inform constituents concerned that our Office situate at present in 19 Bank Street, Fort, will be removed from MONDAY, the 24th instant to the Mill premises at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.

RAGHAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 14th December, 1928.
31519

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "FUKU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 18th December 1928 from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

NO. 11963|151 OF 1928.

THE following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue under Section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, is published, as required by Section 22 (2) of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the draft on or before the 10th January, 1929, will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

"25. Vehicular traffic proceeding north between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 noon and 5 p.m. and 9 p.m. via Queen's Road will not be permitted to turn to the right into any of the side roads between Churchgate Street and Thakurdwar Road (inclusive), viz., Churchgate Street, Carnegy Road, Willoughby Road, Marine Lines 1st Street, Lohar Street, Chandanwadi Cross Lane, Princess Street and Thakurdwar Road."

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 24th November, 1928.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, the undersigned am one of the partners of the firm of the Empire Waste Utilization Company and as such am in possession of the factory, situate at Elphinstone Road and other machinery and stores belonging to the said partnership and that no one has without my written consent and authority any right or authority to sell the same either by private contract or public auction and that if contrary to this notice any one purchases the same, he will do so at his own risk and that he will not be given possession thereof.

Public is hereby informed that disputes and differences have arisen between me and the other partners of the said firm of the Empire Waste Utilization Company and that I, the undersigned have filed a suit in the High Court, Bombay, in respect thereof.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1928.

JESHINGBHAI MOHANLAL SHAH.
Parmanand Building,
Gamdevi, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 20141 in respect of 50 Ordinary Shares Nos. 66603 to 66627, 498181 to 498185, 498256 to 498270, and 498276 to 498280 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd. standing in the joint names of Messrs. Hirachand Sunderji Hotha and Shantilal Hirachand Hotha has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 20th December, 1928.
1341.

GADARWADA-GOTITORIA BRANCH LINE.

WITH effect from 1st January, 1929, the Gadarwada-Gotitoria branch line of this railway comprising the following stations will be CLOSED for booking of traffic of all descriptions:—

SUKA KHERI
GOTITORIA
MOHPANI.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay 20-11-28
31386

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE

CHRISTMAS TRAFFIC 1928.

THIS RAILWAY will run additional trains as follows:—

COLABA TO AHMEDABAD.—SATURTURDAY, 22nd December, departure 7.55 p.m. from Colaba halting at Gujarat Mail stopping stations. (This train will NOT stop at Grant Road and Dadar).

COLABA TO SURAT.—(1) SATURDAY, 22nd December, departure 9-40 p.m. from Colaba stopping at 7 Down Passenger stopping stations upto Bandra, run through to Virar, and stop at all stations north of Virar except at Kelva Road and Karambele.

(2) Sunday, 23rd. December. If sufficient passengers are booked, a duplicate 3 Down Kathiawar Express will run. Departure 7-0 a.m. from Colaba carrying 1st., 2nd and 3rd only, stopping at the same stations as No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express, except at Dadar, Bandra and Palghar, but will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road.

SURAT TO COLABA.—TUESDAY, 1st January, 1929, departure Surat 1 p.m. and 8.50 p.m. halting at important stations.

For further details, apply to Station Masters or to the undersigned's office.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 19th December, 1928.
31533

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1929-30

NOTICE

I, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the entries, as required by clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Section 156 of the aforesaid Act, have been completed, as far as practicable, in the Ward Assessment Books for the Several Wards of the City for the year 1929-30, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector between the 20th instant and 14th proximo.

I also give notice, under Section 162(1) of the aforesaid Act, that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my Office on or before the 14th January, 1929.

Complaints must be made by the property-owners themselves, or by persons duly authorised to act for them in the matter under stamped Power of Attorney

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner.
For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th December, 1928.
31512

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD:

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 28th December, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Board and the Audited Balance Sheet, and profit and loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1927.
2. To elect two directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as the Chairman may place before the meeting.

By Order of the Boord,
C. V. MEHTA,
Manager.

Dated the 15th December, 1928.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 21st December, 1928, to 4th January, 1929 both days inclusive.
31532

DELHI FINE ARTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.

President:—The Hon'ble Sir John Thompson K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province.

The Second Annual Exhibition will commence on February 7, 1929. Exhibits should reach the undersigned on or before January 22, and Schedules on or before January 15. For prospectus apply to the Secretary.

S. K. SEN,
Principal,
Hindu College, Delhi.
31527

AMUSEMENTS.

NEXT SATURDAY the 22nd
will be released
The Newest Imperial GEM

A Friend in Need

Written and directed by
K. P. BHAVE
Starring
ERMELINE
Supported by ADI BILLIMORIA & GIDWANI.
AT
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Greatest Thriller you have seen!
THREE BAD MEN
FEATURING
GEORGE O'BRIEN
TOM SANTSCHI
F. MCDONALD
A trio whose very deeds will send a chill down the spines of brave men—

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL, which will be in force for 12 months, beginning on the 20th December, 1928, is now ready.

Copies of the Roll can be obtained at the Office of the Electoral Department, Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of Rs. 21|- per copy of a complete roll or Rs. 3|- per copy of a roll of one ward.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th December, 1928.
31534

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUEABLE 4 VIOLINS

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Alexandra Ivanovna Ulianova (deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th January 1929 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following 4 Violins belonging to late Mr. P. Ulianov of the Bombay Symphony Orchestra:—

One Violin by Carlo Bergowzi of Cromona in case.

One Violin by Michael and Karl Klotz of Mittenvald in case.

One Violin by Andreas Borelli, Parmo, in case.

One Violin by Joannico Georgius Thir Vieuma 1777 in case.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT 9-30 P.M.
THE BANVARD COMEDY CO.
Presents
ROOKERY NOOK
A FARCICAL COMEDY
BY
BEN TRAVERS

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED
PRESENT AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
NORMA SHEARER
AND
LEW CODY
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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 18.

January	20.26 plus .03
March	20.30 plus .05
May	20.24 plus .05
July	19.88 plus .05
October	19.44 plus .04
Middling Spot	20.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 18.

January	19.60 plus —
March	19.69 plus .02
Middling Spot	19.40 plus —

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 18.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	20.18
March	20.22
May	20.15
New York, Noon Call:—	
January	20.15
March	20.16
May	20.12
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.:—	
January	19.57
March	19.64
May	19.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	69,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	30,000
Day's Exports to the Continent ..	40,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.

	Opening.	Closing.
December		10.35 —
January	10.42	10.39 —.01
February		10.40 —.01
March	10.45	10.42 —.01
April		10.43 —.01
May	10.48	10.44 —.01
June		10.40 —.01
July	10.44	10.41 —
August		10.33 —
September		10.25 plus .01
October	10.19	10.17 plus .01
November		10.12 plus .01
December		10.11 plus .01
Middling Spot		10.62 plus .03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton ..	200

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.40
Scinde, Fine	7.65
Scinde, Superfine	7.90
Bengal, Good	7.15
Bengal, Fully Good	7.40
Bengal, Fine	7.65
Oomra, Good	7.75
Oomra, Fully Good	8.05
Oomra, Fine	8.35
Broach, Fully Good	8.85
Broach, Fine	9.10
Broach, Superfine	9.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.

December	18.87 —.13
January	18.87 —.13
February	18.87 —.13
March	19.07 —.15
April	19.07 —.15
May	19.14 —.13
June	19.09 —.13
July	19.17 —.14
August	19.17 —.14
September	19.17 —.14
October	19.07 —.17
November	18.90 —.19
December	18.90 —.10
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	19.35 —.20

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 18.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. ..£4-4-11-1/2.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

Some long liquidation Fossick's estimate of ginning 13272,000 bales.

New York January highest 20.28 (10-16 a.m.) lowest 20.13 (11-50 a.m.)

From New York:—"Expect steady market with narrow fluctuations until after holidays. Sales on bulges apparently offer equal advantages to purchases on reaction."

Reuter:—"Market is quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by large exports and Western buying."

"Fossick's estimate ginnings 13,200000 bales."

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

TO DAY'S GINNING REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 19.

To-day one more ginning report will be issued at Washington by the Census Bureau showing the quantity of American cotton ginned upto 12th instant. Fossick's Bureau estimate total ginnings upto this period at 13,272,000 bales. The ginnings upto the 30th ultimo were 12,562,000 bales which were 87.4 per cent. of the final Government estimate of 14,373,000 bales as against 12,072,000 bales to this date last season which was 94.5 per cent. of past years final crop of 12,778,000 bales of lint cotton. Below are given the figures of the ginnings issued to-

10 Bales Unit

Interviews of Leading Cotton Merchants on 10 Bales Unit will appear in the "Bombay Chronicle"

DO NOT MISS TO-MORROW'S COPY

day in past 5 seasons together with percentage and final yield of American cotton crop:—

	Ginning	Percentage	Final yield
1928	?	?	?
1927	12,072,000	94.5	12,778,000
1926	15,545,000	87.8	17,688,000
1925	14,826,000	92.1	16,104,000
1924	12,796,000	93.9	13,631,000
1923	9,549,000	94.0	10,159,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 18-12-28	6492000	5861000
" Yesterday do	69000	37000
Exports to date do	69000	37000
Stocks at Ports 14-12-28	2364000	2593000
" Interior Towns do	1233000	1332000
" Liverpool 14-12-28	814000	876000
Visible Supply 14-12-28	5785000	6127000
Quantity in Sight do	10136000	9657000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year	Last year.
Khandesh	2,629	52,769	63,696
Central India	370	24,442	29,143
Barsi & Nagar	1,408	34,795	50,046
Hyderabad-Gaorani	119	10,948	17,156
Berar	5,655	191,385	187,265
Central Provinces	1,872	85,569	63,917
Total Oomras	12,063	399,828	411,32
Dholera		8,963	20,391
N.-W. Provinces	101	45,141	54,718
Rajputana	78	4,207	9,983
Sind-Punjab	364	9,241	35,395
Broach		3,102	2,567
Coompta and Dharwar	49	6,308	2,600
Westerns-Northerns	49	5,319	2,945
Cocoanada		1	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,711	6,525
Persian		124	2,857
American	193	1,485	18,590
Egyptian and African		14,573	8,606
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10	4
Total	12,897	501,013	575,904

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 13th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	3,935	187,029	107,298
Japan & China	5,440	343,808	102,964
Coast Ports		5,701	6,541
Up-country by Rail		35,340	26,045
Afloat in harbour For Europe, China and Japan		30,763	24,323
Total	9,375	602,641	267,171

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 18.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-5/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.88
T.T. Madrid on London	29.82
T.T. Milan on London	92.66
T.T. Berne on London	25.18
T.T. Paris on London	124.07
T.T. London on Prague	163.75

STOCKS AND SHARES

Steady Tone in Mill Shares

SHIPPING SHARES IMPROVE

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Cotton mill shares opened steady and after declining about Rs. 2/8 prices recovered on scattered support. The business is greatly reduced and operators are not inclined to enter into fresh business before holidays. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 365/10 and declined to Rs. 363/12. At this level there was good support and prices improved to Rs. 368/12. Most of cotton mill shares followed the trend of Dyeing and towards the close exhibited steady tone. Tata Iron Defds. opened at Rs. 286/4 and improved on short covering. Tata Hydros were steady. Burmahs were quiet but steady. There was good enquiry for shipping shares. Union Bank and Imperial Bank share were in demand.

The fundamental position of the textile industry is strong and although share prices have not improved owing to disturbed labour outlook, the undertone is very steady. Some of the neglected scrips like Simplex are likely to show greater strength. Tata Iron shares are likely to fluctuate around present level for some time.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Bombay Dyeing 865, 68, 67, 68.
Century 405, 6-14, 6.
Colaba 146.
Crescent 140.
Fazul 782, 83, 85, 86.
Indore 388, 90.
Madhowji 57.
Nagpur 506.
New Great 236, 38.
Pearl 503, 5, 6.
Simplex 81.
Swadeshi 461, 62.
Burma 841, 42.
Hydro 1162, 65.
Tram 153-12, 153-2.
Deff. 284, 88, 89, 90, 90-10
Ord. 78-10, 1479, 8, 412, 10
Bundi 20-4, 6, 8, 10.
Indian 357, 58, 60.
Katni Ord. 252, 55.
Alcock 346, 48, 51.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedbad Advance (100) Rs. 350
Apollo (50) nil, 5/4.
Berar Mills (200) 0. 160.
Bombay Dyeing (20) 3, 868/12
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 506/4
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 406/4
Crescent (100) Rs. 140.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 146/4.
Dawn (250) 35, 540.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Rs. 0/9/6
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 93/12.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 9/4
Fazulbhoy (160) (yr. 13/12) 786/4
Finlay (100) O. 113/12
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2 123/12
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 3.0
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 240
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1/2.
Kasturchand (50) 16.
Kohinoor (100) 13-1/2 211/14
Laxmi Cotton (20) 765 xd 1525.
Madhowji Dharmsey (180) nil 57-8
Madras United (250) Rs. 25,500.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (190) 73-12
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1350.
New Great Mills (250) (100) 23 238/12
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2 223/12.
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 102/8
Pearl Mills (250) 505
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 362/8
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 53.
Simplex (250) 81/4
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6000
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15 x.d. 462/8
Swan Mills (100) O. 117/8.
Tata Mills (500) 55.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,925.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 35/4
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs..... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 842/8
Burma T Corporation (50 Pd. up) 301/4.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) x.d. 241/14
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 5-0-0
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) 12 Pd. 11
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1/2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1, x.d. 23/4
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7/12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance xd. (100-15c Pd.) 30 p.c. 2125.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45. 682/8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 12/2
Tata Iron Defd. (O) (85) x.d. 79/10
Tata Iron (O) (85) x.d. 79/10
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 57.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1/4, 20/10
Central India Mining (10) 12
Gwalior Cement (100) 119/6
Indian Cement O. (250) 360
Katni Cement O. (250) D. O. (100) 255
Punjab Cement (10) 14/10
United Cement (100) x.d. 97.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 170
Shivrajpur (10) 26/8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Patti (100) 8 p.c. 136
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 920
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p. c. 97
Lerkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapti Valley (550) 8-1/2 p.c. 700
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O (100) 4 p.c. 613/12
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8 x.d. 153/2
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 132.
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 380, 1148/12 1163/12
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140.
Tata Power O. (100) 511/4
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 90 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 528

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 19.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/6/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92-6.
4 p.c. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/6.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/10.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/0.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/10.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/12.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 100/12.

Forward Rates 4th January sett:—
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/6/0.
1945-55 Rs. 103/13/0.
Tone of Market:—3-1/2 p.c. steady, rest dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

3 Months Discounts 4-13/32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 4 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 3/4 per cent.
One Month 4-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

London Ready	26 1 0
London Forward	26 6 0
American Cent	57 7 0
China Opening	2 7 7
China Closing	2 7 7
Ready	59 9 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	6 p.m.
Magsar	59/6	59/9	59/5	59/9
Tejimundi	-/6/-.			
Poush	59/10	59/13	59/9	59/13
Tejimundi	-/13/.			

Tone of Silver:—Steady. China bought. China sold. Market closed with buyers at to-day's price, sellers holding back.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Ready	21 4 6
Magsar	21 5 0
Poush	21 5 6
National City	21 7 6
N. Manordass	21 6 9
N. Motilal	21 4 9

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11-32 Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B C T T 274 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 274 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268 1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Bank Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 126 1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 122 3/4.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/2.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 175 3/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154-3/4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 3/16 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 7/16 19th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 11/16 18th inst.
London/Paris 124.05 18th inst.
London/Belgium 34.885 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.17-1/4 18th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet. Gold 18th inst. £4-4-11 1/2; 17th inst. £4-4-11 1/2.
Silver London Ready 18th inst. 26-1/4; 17th inst. 26-3/16.
Silver London Forward 18th inst. 26-3/8; 17th inst. 26-5/16.
Silver New York Ready 18th inst. 57-9/16; 17th inst. 57-1/4.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 18th inst. 4-13/32 p.c.; 17th inst. 4-13/32 p.c
London Discounts 6 Mos. 18th inst. 4-1/2 p.c.; 17th inst. 4-1/2 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 3/4 per cent. 5 per cent. 3 Mos. 4 3/4 per cent. 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—In Demand.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec 19.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 49/4/6; lowest Rs. 49/3/6; closing Rs. 49/6/3.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 4/11/3; highest Rs. 4/11/6 lowest Rs. 4/10/7-1/2; closing Rs. 4/10/10-1/2.

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 4/13/3; lowest Rs. 4/12/7-1/2; closing Rs. 4/12/10-1/2.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 54/6; lowest Rs. 54/4/6; closing Rs. 54/5/9.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Linseed May	10 9 6
Wheat Jan.	8 8 0
Wheat May	7 14 3

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Duteh Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 12/4-1/2.
Jul.-Sept., per cwt., 12/6.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 12/5-3/4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 12/6-1/2.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

The local market opened weak at Rs. 359/8 for Broach A.-M. delivery and fluctuated within a narrow range. Business in forward contracts has dwindled down and owing to scarcity of buyers prices are ruling easy. Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 4 points and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	359/8	360/8	359	359/8
Oomra D.-J.	318/8	319	318	318
Oomra Mar.	324	324/4	323	323
Bengal D.-J.	277/8	277/8	277	277
Bengal Mar.	284/4	284/4	284	284

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec 19

The forward market opened at Rs. 359/2 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 358-10 on selling some 500 Bales by a commission firm. There was little inquiry from a Japanese Firm and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M	359
Oomra D/J	318
Oomra Mar	323
Bengal D/J.	277
Bengal Mar.	284

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec 19

	To-day	Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	500	4,300
Fine M. G. Oomra	500	2,200

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 19

Dec.	243.20—0.70
Mar.	235.70—1.10
June	234.90—0.30

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Bengal D./J.	277
Bengal March	284
Broach A./M.	359
Oomra D./J.	318
Oomra March	324

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Bengal	—	290	285	277	270
Sind	—	292	287	279	272
Punjab	—	287	282	274	267
Rajputana	—	290	285	277	270
Oomra No. 3	331	326	320	310	—
C. P. No. 1	349	344	338	328	—
C. P. No. 2	340	335	329	319	—

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

100	P. Crystal & Co.	Nagar	300
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Jalna	241
200	Do.	Akola	248
200	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Nanded	260
100	E.D. Sassoon & Co.	Anjar	360
100	Tata & Co.	Dhai	295
200	Do.	Khandesh	270
100	Japan T. & Co.	Malkapur	283
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Bengal	284
100	Currimbhai Mill	Indore	290
100	H. Nenshi & Co.	Shegaon	307½
100	Ebrahim Tulshidas	Wun	327
100	Currimbhai Mill	Bengal	245
100	Gokuldas Dossa	Malkapur	292
100	A. Damodar	Wun	307
100	Do.	Malkapur	292

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	New ready Red leafy	New ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	300	...
Bengal Fine	290	...
Bengal F.G.	285	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	290	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	285	...
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330	324
Nagpur Fine	330	325
Yeotmal Fine	325	315
Arvi Fine	325	315
Amraoti Fine	320	314
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	315	295
Mulkapur Fine	310	295
Khandesh Fine	...	270
Muthia Fine	...	...
Muthia F.G.	...	...
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	...	...
Purna F.G.G.S.	...	...
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	...	...
Indore/Ujjain Fine	...	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	...	...
Surat Fine	...	...
		034
Broach F.G.	...	...
Westerns M.G.	...	320
Cambodia	...	370
Miraj/Sangli	...	360
Compta Good	...	360
Jinja	...	540

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

	Cwts.
Wheat	7,625
Linseed	2,066
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	186
Gingellyseeds	9,322
Groundnuts	34,712
Castorseed	1,718
Rice	13,083
Myrabollams	4,635
Cottonseed	18,177
Gram	675
Joowar	1,310
Maize	480
Bajree	6,947
Coal	353 Tons

MILL CONSUMPTION

(Indian Central Cotton Committee).

1. Consumption of Indian Cotton in Mills in British India. (Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act).

Bales of 400 lbs.

	During October. 1928	1927.
Bombay Island	29,625	53,292
Ahmedabad	26,814	22,850
Bombay Presidency	71,877	89,178
Madras Presidency	15,776	15,152
United Provinces	14,444	13,066
Central Provinces and Berar	9,969	9,287
Bengal	5,960	6,742
Punjab and Delhi	5,187	3,593
Rest of British India	1,725	963
Total for British India	124,884	137,981

Bales of 400 lbs. 1st Sept. to 31st Oct.

	1928	1927.
Bombay Island	30,981	107,107
Ahmedabad	50,923	46,688
Bombay Presidency	109,154	181,014
Madras Presidency	30,325	30,153
United Provinces	28,507	29,529
Central Provinces and Berar	19,318	17,879
Bengal	10,759	14,190
Punjab and Delhi	9,291	7,471
Rest of British India	3,257	1,920
Total for British India	210,611	282,156

2. Consumption of raw cotton in Mills in Indian States.

Bales of 400 lbs.

Name of State.	During October. 1928	1927.
Hyrerabad	1,401	1,098
Mysore	3, 503	3,368
Baroda	4,155	3,709
Gwalior	3,089	1,931
Indore	6,305	5,085
Total	18,453	15,191
Other Indian States (Ca'culated from yarn production)	Not received	4,278

Bales of 400 lbs. 1st Sept. to 31st Oct.

Name of State.	1928	1927.
Hyderabad	2,822	2,246
Mysore	7,062	597
Baroda	7,956	7,041
Gwalior	5,906	4,091
Indore	11,653	10,858
Total	35,399	31,133
Other Indian States (Calculated from yarn production	4,293	8,886

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Association, Ltd.)

	Dec. 18. 1928 Bales	1927 Bales
Receipts— 14th to 17th Dec.	50417	93814
Receipts— 1st Sept. to 17th Dec.	488116	568089
Shipments— 14th to 17th Dec.—		
United Kingdom	....	3027
Continent	9219	14616
China, Japan and Coast Ports	10	847
Total	9229	18490
Shipments— 1st Sept. to 17th Dec.—		
United Kingdom	6470	11670
Continent	186311	113271
China	46592	3600
Japan	297216	99364
Coast Ports	5711	7388
U. S. A.	3355	....
Total	545655	235293
Afloat in Harbour—		
Europe	23545	8000
China, Japan and Coast Ports	39710	25309

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 7th Dec.

	1928 Bales	1927 Bales
Madras	3170	1063
Bombay	20630	21116
Sind	5497	5634
Bengal	....	67
United Provinces	7764	13294
Punjab	26017	49926
Central Provinces	23458	22273
Berar	64071	50832
N. W. F. Provinces	....	....
Ajmer-Merwara	1521	1696
Burma	3287	1237
Nabha State	....	....
Holkar State	671	1174
Hyderabad State	16484	27541
Bhavnagar State	1188	....
Barwani State	670	1072
Faridkot State	290	224
Total	174718	197779

	1st Sept. to 7th Dec. 1928 Bales	1927 Bales
Madras	39827	23650
Bombay	59411	73300
Sind	29295	25318
Bengal	260	2339
United Provinces	133290	97269
Punjab	113337	223860
Central Provinces	69652	66155
Berar	222250	202243
N. W. F. Provinces	636	....
Ajmer-Merwara	3901	5534
Burma	19717	12589
Nabha State	1932	....
Holkar State	4438	256
Hyderabad State	44800	70341
Bhavnagar State	1188	....
Barwani State	2394	2955
Faridkot State	1081	1392
Total	747409	809511

WEEKLY BULLIOIN REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report dated 19th December:—

Our Silver market registers a further small decline of 2 annas since we wrote our las tReview. Early in the week the market remained steady on the prominent Calcutta operator and Commission Houses buying but later gradually declined on selling by Bazar operators and option-dealers on the news of a large shipment from London combined with the easier tendency in the Shanghai Exchange. During the week the Calcutta operator has continued to be a buyer while local Bear operator remained gradually sellers. The daily off-take remains at present about 125 Bars while the ready stock on hand has been reduced owing to a shipment of 1275 Bars to China. On the whole the market has remained quiet with as somewhat sagging tendency. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59/11 for the first settlement on the 12th instant and the lowest Rs. 59/4 on the 17th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0/7. T.T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/16 higher. The highest price was 2-7 1I2 on the 12th instant and the lowest 2-7 5/16 on the 17th instant. The easiness in the Shanghai Exchange is reported to be due to the revision of Chinese Custom duty which will be enforced from 1st February 1929.

The London price is 0 1/16 lower. The market was quiet with India being a buyer for shipment while China sold for forward delivery. Continent and America have remained inactive. The New York price is 57 cents, i.e., 0 1/8 cent. higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 1/4 cents on the 12th instant and the lowest 57 cents on the 17th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21/4/9 for ready, Rs. 21-5-0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/5/6 for the second settlement. London prices remains about unchanged at £4/4/11-1/2

Owing to Christmas Holidays drawing near, we expect narrow fluctuations in the market for a short time but taking a distant view of the market we continue to favour purchases in all easy markets.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Nominal Dec.-Jan. £19-12-6.
Linseed La Plata C. I. F. Ton:—
Shipment Hall Sellers Dec.-Jan. £15-10-0.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £19-2-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 18.

Linseed Oil, naked, London ewt.:—
Delivery Paid Jan.-April 28|0-3|4.
Delivery Buyers May-Aug. 28|3.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 18.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 17-15|16:.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 18.

Copper, English Best Selected, £73-3|8.
Copper, Braziers, £83.
Yellow Metal, £67-1|4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21-7|8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £12-1|2.
Tin, English Ingots, £224.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 18.

Demand Bills 484.93

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 18.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Buyers Dec.-Jan. £8-17-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £17-15-0.
Rapseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Quoted Dec.-Jan. £19-0-0.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
December 19.
S.S. Faku Maru, Masuda, Kobe.
S.S. Nurmahal, Pinson, Java.

DEPARTURES.
December 20.
S.S. Jalaputra, Matches, Karachi.
S.S. Warla, Coggen, Muscut.
S. S. British Sailor, Manghan, Abadan.
S.S. Akbar, Ward, Calcutta.
S.S. Queda, Smith, Calcutta.

LOADING.
December 19.
Steamer Liana for Humburg.
Steamer Dorrington Court for Hamburg.
Steamer Garbeta for Rangoon.

S.S. Fuku Maru:—The N. Y. K. Steamer Fuku Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Nurmahal:—The T. M. Co.'s Steamer Nurmahal arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Jalaputra:—The Scindia S. N. Co.'s steamer Jalaputra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Warla:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Warla will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Muscut with a general cargo and passengers.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000's.

Week ending 15th Dec. 1928.	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	585,	10,136	9,658
Receipts at U.S. Ports	297	6,300	5,768
Exports from America:—			
To Great Britain	86	930	510
To Continent	141	2428	2,455
To Japan, Canada &c.	38	850	606
Total	265	4208	3571
World's Spinners Takings of American cotton	182	6607	7008
Deliveries to Spinners:—			
Great Britain (All kinds)	71	1115	1169
Visible Supply:—			
Stocks at American Ports		2364	2695
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1233	1332
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		2188	2098
Total		6785	6125
Last week		5682	6146
Difference on week	plus	103	—21
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (all kinds)		384	948
U.S.A. Consumption for November		611	626
U.S.A. Consumption so far this season		2249	2493
U.S.A. Mill Stocks		1567	1551
Exports of American Cotton to India		200 B/S	2100 B/S 5300 B/S

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)
Bombay, Dec. 19.
Ex-Godown Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 620 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.
Coccanut Cake Ready Rs. 147 per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 58 per ton.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 18.

Silver:—China Banks bought and sold. Business small. Market is quiet.

Spot	26-1|4
Forward	26-3|8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 18.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1|2 lb. Cargoes: Shipment Sellers December 42|6.
Barletta Russo, per 62-1|2 lb. Cargoes: Shipment Sellers December 42|9.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:— Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. 47|-.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels:— No offerings.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 18.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £21-3|4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £140-1|2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.
National Bank £52-3|4.
Eastern Bank £6-7|8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £90.
Conversion Loan £79.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent. £101.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent. £53-1|2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £60-3|8
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £70-3|8.
Consols £56-1|8.
War Loan 5 per cent. £102-1|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £94-3|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 18.

Smoked Sheet, Ribbed, lb., Spot Standard Seller 0|8-11|16.

MUSLIM UNITY AND NATIONALISM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With all the fierce controversies raging round the Simon Commission, one great fact emerges, and that is the renaissance of Indian political consciousness, since its arrival on our shores. One need not wonder at the endless multiplicity of slogans and opinions, the imminence of constitutional progress has aroused. A great awakening has come and we need not go farther for proof, than observe the critical eyes with which Simonites or boycotters follow the proceedings of the conferences. The very din and bustle clashes and counter-clashes of the wonderfully divergent interests of different classes and communities, are sufficient to awake from their slumber even the most apethetic of people. A great wave of democratic feeling is sweeping over our country and no wonder all are girding up their loins to enjoy their legitimate dues possible only by discharge of proper responsibilities.

THE MUSLIM POSITION.

In spite of vast divergences there are certain universally accepted facts common to all the people of India. The first is that we shall and will make a forward move. Secondly, we shall have to make the move on the highest ideals of democracy and constitutional progress known to history. The best form of democracy is that which gives absolutely equal opportunities to all and it is on this fundamental principle alone that the Muslims make their stand as India's greatest minority community. It is not a narrow issue, but it is of the greatest importance to true Indian Nationalism. Forming as they do a fifth of India's population, the Muslims want for their existence, cultural, educational and economic safeguards and it can make neither for the progress of this vast community nor the strengthening of the nation as a whole, if representation is not a thorough and effective as possible and in proportion to their place and importance. They do not stand in the way of others but only want the recognition of their just rights.

It would not be amiss here to explain the Muslim position and I hope confidently that students of current politics will be able to appreciate it in an impartial spirit. Some factions of this community have disagreed with the Nehru Report on certain points. No doubt, as anybody can see and feel some of these are only mouth-pieces of interested agencies and are voicing certain sentiments to create a desired impression. But, and this is important, there are some who are undoubtedly sincere. They are as patriotic in their divergence from the Nehru Report as those who are heart and soul with it. Their contention is that this all-important question should be settled in the most prudent spirit once for all by fully recognising mutual rights and obligations, thus removing the cause of any conflict in the future between these two great sister communities. A constitution cannot derive its strength from the self-sacrificing spirit in which it might be accepted. It is quite possible, they point out, that the coming generation might not be so generous or self-sacrificing in its out-look. In that case any loop-hole in the constitution will prove productive of controversies and and conflicts. Hence, the necessity of having a well considered constitution in which rights of each community are properly and justly balasced. Looking at the question in this light, we must admit, in the name of justice and fair-play, that every sincere and sensible objection should meet with the approval not only of the authors of the Nehru Report but also of the Nation.

At the same time it behoves the Muslims of India, therefore, to proceed on right minded and patriotic lines. When momentous issues are at stake, it is indeed a sad spectacle to see our Muslim leaders in various opposing camps. There can be neither strength nor weight without the backing of country-wide organisations and the political education of the people at large and it is the sacred duty of our leaders to concentrate on this work.

The smallest units should be the village organisations, which should be amalgamated into those of talukas, those of talukas into districts, districts, into those of presidencies, till we have the All-India-Institution at the apex. Political education will then gain a tremendous momentum and our legitimate aspirations will be irresistible and truly representative. The right method of Hindu brethren as well as others should be on similar line and it cannot take a long time to arrive at a sound common formula for the whole nation. The great weakness of the present agitation is its lack of an absolutely thorough representative character and it is up to the leaders of all communities to remedy this defect.

It is not an impossible task for the great communities of India to meet os a common platform and arrive at a just settlement of their respective needs and make a common and united demaad for freedom and self-Government. The report of the Simon Commission does not imply any finality and events may march much more rapidly between now and the disposal of the final report. Let us not Muslims, lag behind but march forward to the goal of an Indian convention where we may settle all our differences and make a united demand on the bed-rock of democracy, freedom and toleration.—Yours, etc.

SHAIKH ALI BAAKZA.

Bombay.

NEGLECTED INDIAN ART

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—If you would not grudge a little space in your columns for a worthy object, I should like to avail myself of it to bring, into light, some specimens of indigenous art that are mouldering in comparative obscurity for want of adequate sympathy from just that class of Indian society—the educated class—which is best fitted to appreciate and encourage the tottering indigenous art. There is on the Girgaon Road, a modest little exhibition of moving clay statues, called the Bharatiya Art Exhibition. It is too modest to thrust itself upon the attention of the educated and aristocratic public, though it excites enough interest of the masses to ensure to itself a steady flow of visitors, most of whom, unfortunately, are more actuated by a sense of curiosity than by a love for Indian art. It was by a happy accident that I stumbled across it in company of a couple of Hindu friends who initiated me into the mysteries of the artist's craft. To say that I was immensely pleased with the work would be to say nothing of my true feelings. My only cause of regret was that such higa attainments in art should be left over, by the upper classes, to the capricious patronage of the illiterate masses. The artist's lot, all over the world, is usually wretched. In India it is more so. The Indian art is already a boast of the past. But with the social and political ecrudescence of the country the regeneration of Indian Art is just beginning. The world-famous Indian art is making desperate bids for resuscitation. Here and there the indigenous artist plies his trade patiently. He must not be left over to struggle in isolated loneliness. It is for the educated and richer classes to appreciate and encourage him. Those who are wont to rush through the picture galleries of Europe will find as much to gaze at and admire in the modest hovels of exhibitions in India, where the death-strieken Indian Art is trying to rise on its feet. It is for them and the middle classes to lend it a helping hand by seeking out these humble homes of art instead of blindly rushing to, and thronging the halls of, the foreign exhibitions that manage to find glaring headlines and lengthy reviews in the newspapers. The Bharatiya Exhibition, to which I have adverted, unfortunately, belongs to the former category. I, therefore, draw the attention of the English-reading public, and especially of my Parsi brethren, to its temporary existence. Every single visit to such tiny exhibitions will actually go more towards encouraging the native art and craft than all the voluminous books on Indian Art and the stirring debates on the floors of legislatures for encouraging it. I believe, there is among your readers an enough number that can love and assist their country's culture; and if this little review finds even a slight response, I am sure, Mr. Editor, I shall not have wasted my time uselessly and you shall not have wasted your space uselessly.—Yours, etc.

P. C. BHARUCHA.

AN OLD COMPLAINT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Nowadays we hear frequent talks concerning the development of roads and the importance of opening up country districts to trade and increasing the prosperity of the peasantry.

India is an agricultural country, but owing to want of roads there are no facilities for the transport of the district produce.

Take the case of the Dharavi Island; here every kind of vegetable, cocoanuts, fish, etc.: are daily brought into Bombay markets, but the cost of transport is very prohibitive as well as the time taken is too long. Similarly the whole of Bassein is a very fertile land, but the roads there are few and long.

I would, therefore, draw the attention of Government and the Road Board to the necessity of constructing a bridge over the Ambavni Creek situate between Borivli and Gorai and also the proposed road over the old Bassen creek.

A road from Manori to Utan via Gorai is a great necessity. Similarly one or two roads starting from the Bassein Road Station right to the West and joining the Nirmal Road somewhere near Birij should be constructed.

The Local Boards have always no money for this purpose, but the Government and the residents of Bombay, Salsette and bridges and roads are constructed for the convenience of the peasants of these places which would prove very beneficial both to the residents of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein.—Yours, etc.

J. A. P.

TERROR OF KHADDAR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I quite agree with your correspondent who says that the Charkha has come to stay I sincerely believe that to-day if there is any weapon in this country with which we can fight the foreign exploitation it is Charkha. The Charkha not only solves the economic problem of the country but it also provides us with an inspiring political programme. Whilst we are engaged in the silly talk of complete Independence and the future council controversy we quite forget that there is no more inspiring and effective political programme than the programme of Charkha and Khaddar. The bureaucracy can afford to ignore the Congresses the Conferences and the All-Parties Conventions but under no circumstances can it afford to ignore the progressive movements of the Charkha because it strikes at the very root of the bureaucracy. Take the example of the "Times of India." To it the Khaddar is like a red rag to a bull. Nothing can frighten the Anglo-Indian journals except the progressive movement of Khaddar, Mahatma Gandhi, the brave Ali Brothers, Pandit Nehru and all other political leaders have been vilified by the Anglo-Indian journals for no other offence than that of enthusiastically supporting the Khaddar movement; such is the terror of Khaddar and it is a sheer folly on the part of those National leaders who try to belittle its political importance.

I cannot understand the mentality of some of those who clamour for complete Independence and the boycott of British goods. They preach one thing and practise quite another. For instance, the Youth Conference at Poona has passed the pompous resolution of complete Independence but curiously enough the mover of the resolution was dressed in foreign cloth! Does complete Independence mean dependence on other countries for our daily requirements? Also what is the use of passing resolutions on the boycott of British goods when a majority of the youths gathered in Poona were clad in foreign cloth and Bideshi Caps? If the youths mean business then they must sacrifice their love for foreign cloth and foreign articles and must take to Khaddar. Swadeshi is the key to Swaraj and Khaddar is the purest form of Swadeshi.

If the youths are in earnest for complete Independence then instead of passing empty resolutions they must follow the lead of Mahatma Gandhi, Sir P. C. Roy, Sjt C. Rajagopalachariar. All these great patriots are not less enthusiastic for complete National Independence than the members of the Youth Leagues and if the youths will only adopt the programme of Charkha and Kahddar it will not be long before Ram Raj is obtained.

I, therefore, earnestly appeal to all the Nationalists old and young to give a full trial to the wonderful and successful programme of Charkha and Khaddar.—Yours,—ect.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 18.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-3|8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-13|32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1|2 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p. c.

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DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

The S.S. Morea with the English mails, due at 10 p.m.

MR. SUNDER KABADI.

It is understood that Mr. Sunder P. Kabadi who had to postpone his departure to Europe last week has received his passports and that he will be leaving Bombay to-day (Thursday) noon by the Anchor line steamer "Elysia."

B. E. S. AND TRAMWAYS CO LD.

Messrs. The B.E.S. and T. Co. Ltd., a statement of their Gross Receipts for November as follows:—

Electric Supply for November 1928 Rs. 9,27,120 upto the end of November 1928. 83,59,317. Traction (Trams and Omnibuses). for November 1928 Rs. 5,94,970 upti the end of November Rs. 61,81,434. Increase over same period last year. Rs. 4,54,034.

THEFT IN DADAR KHADI BHANDAR

The Khadi shop worked by C. Ward district Congress Committee and affiliated with All-India Spinners' Association in last october was broken open by somebody at midnight of Tuesday last. Some Khaddar pieces worth Rs. 100|- and Rs. ten from the cash box were found stolen. The police has been informed of the case and the investigation is going on. The shop is situated at Lady Jamsedji Road, Kohinoor Cinema Building, Dadar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tomiura Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th instant, and is due to arrive here on Saturday morning the 22nd morning at daylight. S.S. "Nagto Maru" left Kobe for Bombay Via Ports of Call on the 17th instant, and is expected to arrive here on about the 16th January.

The B. I. S. S. "Domala" which left Bombay on the 6th instant arrived and left Portsaid on the morning of the 18th idem.

LATE MR. S. D. BHARUCHA

At a General Meeting of the Bombay Medical Union, held on Monday last the following resolution was passed:—

The Bombay Medical Union expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of Dr. S. D. Bharucha, who had rendered very useful services to the student world as a demonstrator and Assistant Professor of Anatomy at the Grant Medical College for a number of years, and was always sympathetic, helpful and generous to them.

P. AND T. R. ASSOCIATION.

The following donations have been promised or received for the Fund that is being raised for the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association Permanent Fund of Rs. 10,000|-

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 515|- The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Rs. 151|-; The Bombay Glass Bangles Merchants' Association Rs. 51|- (1st instalment); Messrs. Ramdas Khimji and Co. Rs. 101|-; Mr. Tulsidas Ramdas Desa Rs. 21|- Total Rs. 839|-.

ELFIN CINE CO.

This company has established their studio at Tardeo. The sole proprietor is Mr. C. H. Shah who has travelled through Europe and America on Cinema business, and had his training of directing and doing camera-work under Mr. Sidney Olcott He wrote a Gujrati novel called "Amoolia Amrut" in 1917. He has written the scenario of his company's first picture called "Our India", which is expected to be ready by the beginning of the next month.

B. B. AND C. I. RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION.

An extra-ordinary general meeting of those members, who are entitled to vote for the coming Municipal Election, will be held to-day (Thursday), in Damodar Thackersey Hall, Poibavdi Parel, at 6 p.m. to elect 15 delegates. Members should verify their names in the electoral roll, a copy of which has been kept in office for that purpose.

CASH BALANCE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Cash Balances of the Government of India as under:—

(In thousands of rupess).

In District Treasuries on 31st August 1928 2,11,39 30th September 1928 2,37,11 31st October 1928. 2,41,15 30th November 1928 2,38,33. With the Imperial Bank of India 31st August 1928 16,92,09 30th sept. 1928. 5,76,17. 31st October 1928. 6,31,98. 30th November 1928. 7,68,87. Total 31st August 1928. 19,03,48 30th September 1928 8,13,28. 31st October 1928 8,73,13. 30th November 1928 10,07,20.

BOMBAY BAR COUNCIL ELECTIONS

MR. C. N. KANUGA TOPS THE LIST

The result of the Bar Council elections which took place last week was declared on Saturday. The first ten candidates out of the following seventeen will be the elected members of the Council:—

		Votes.
1.	Mr. Chhaganlal N. Kanuga	546
2.	Mr. Nagindas T. Master	463
3.	Mr. P. B. Shingne	430
4.	Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad	416
5.	Mr. H. V. Divetia	409
6.	Mr. S. B. Dadyburjor	401
7.	Mr. M. R. Jayakar	340
8.	Mr. V. F. Taraporewala	284
9.	Mr. B. J. Wadia	276
10.	Mr. V. G. Dalvi	263
11.	Mr. R. V. Desai	339
12.	Mr. N. P. Engineer	260
13.	Mr. H. K. Coyaji	225
14.	Mr. J. H. Vakil	188
15.	Mr. V. F. Vikaji	172
16.	Mr. S. G. Velinkar	165
17.	Mr. G. M. Gupte	98

FATAL STAB WOUNDS

EVIDENCE AT INQUEST

The Coroner resumed inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Nazir Ahmed, a Mahomedan, who died in the J. J. Hospital as a result of injuries received from stab-wounds on the 7th instant alleged to have been inflicted by Dulekhan and Syed Hussein in Nal Bazar, under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Vazir Mohmed, a witness, stated that the deceased had made a statement to him in the hospital before his death that he was stabbed by Dulekhan while the second suspect held him up. He also stated that the quarrel arose over a boy Habibulla who was living with the deceased and Dulekhan.

The Coroner adjourned further enquiry. The first suspect is still at large.

GIRL DIES OF BURNS

How a little girl of two years lost her life by playing with a match-box was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Wednesday morning. It appeared from evidence that Anusayabai (2) living with her parents at Clerk Road was playing with a match-box while her mother was on the water-tap on Monday last. Suddenly Anusayabai's frock caught fire and she sustained burns. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died subsequently.

At the coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

Appa Ganu a labourer employed in the godown belonging to Messrs. Ralli Bros. at Reay Road was adjusting a stack of ground nut bags on Friday last when a bag fell on him and he sustained injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Wednesday. At the coroner's inquest, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

JAIL BIRD'S ELEVENTH CONVICTION

Described to be an habitual pick-pocket, Mahomed Rasool, a Mahomedan lad of 22, who had ten previous convictions to his credit, was again sent to jail for a period of two years by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday, on a charge of house-breaking and theft of photographic materials valued at Rs. 1,250.

The accused marked Balkrishna B Vartak, a dealer in photographic materials, as his victim and on the night of the 15th instant broke open his shop at Hornby Road and made away with goods worth Rs. 1,250. Fortunately he was challenged by two policemen on patrol duty who searched a bundle he was carrying and discovered the stolen property consisting of cameras, etc., which was subsequently identified by the complainant.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and as he had a long list of previous convictions, His Worship took a very serious view of the ocence and sentenced him to two years hard labour and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default further rigourous imprisonment for six months.

REWARD TO CONSTABLES.

The complainant handed over Rs. 10 to the Court to be forwarded to the Police Commissioner with instructions to give the same as a reward to the two constables who promptly effected the arrest of the accused.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday the 19th December 1928 tenders to the amount of £280,000 at 1s. 6-1|16d. were received and alloted in full. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Friday the 26th December 1928. Allotments made on this date may be taken up on the 29th December 1928 or on 2nd. January 1929 at the option of tenders. Other conditions as previously announced.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION

"SUCCESS NOT YET COMPLETE" IN BOMBAY

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

The Schools' Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has issued the adimmistration report for the year 1927-28 which affords interesting reading. A few extracts from the bulky volume are given below:—

The number of pupils on the Municipal school rolls rose during the year from 47,087 to 50,249 and the increase was fairly well distributed on all sides.

The Committee submit to the Corporation a draft representation to be made to Government urging upon Government (1) the necessity of having sanitary Municipal school buildings in the city and (2) and the necessity of Government giving an assurance of a liberal building grant regularly every year. They also prepared plans and estimates of a model school building suited especially to F and G Wards.

The number of aided schools rose during the year from 157 to 173. They are making fair progress with the limited resources at their command but owing to lack of funds there was a paucity of trained teachers.

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The introduction of free and compulsory primary education had done much towards increasing the number of schools going pupils to more than double in the short space of two years and a half but at the same time it cannot be denied that the success has not yet been completed. One of the main causes of this is the illiteracy of the parents and guardians. There is also the reason that the children are detained at home out of sheer necessity to engage themselves in some pretty occupation to supplement the meagre income of their parents. A review of the progress made during the last three years, however, shows that the percentage of children of school going age attending schools had increased from 32 to 74.

The Committee emphasise the necessity of improvement in the system of medical inspection. The medical inspectors have from time to time brought to the notice of the committee the unsatisfactory state of affairs as regards the little improvement found in children, especially in the children of the backward classes in the F and G wards. The inspectors and inspectresses have framed various schemes whereby medical relief can be provided to poor children and they are under the consideration of a special sub-committee.

The Committee throughout adopted a policy of watchful retrenchment as a result of which there had been a decrease in the total expenditure to the extent of Rs. 83,391 though they followed the policy of advancing primary education in the city.

WOMEN'S ARTS AND CRAFTS

CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS' SCHOOL WINS FIVE MEDALS

In the Exhibition of arts and crafts by Gujarati women organised at Madhav Bag by the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee, several girls' schools took part, of which the Chanda Ramji High School at Girgaum Back Road won the first place carrying away five silver medals.

VARIETY OF EXHIBITS.

The stall of this school contained a variety of exhibits of great artistic excellence, those specially appreciated being a beautiful bungalow made of almonds, pistachios, sugar and poppy-seeds, a light-house of sands, a motor car of betel nuts, a temple of glass bangle-pieces, a bower of grapes, a well of ground-nuts, and imitation sweets like "Sutarfeni" of drawn thread and "Halwa" of wax.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the Inward English Mail steamer S.S. "Morea" is expected to arrive at Bombay at 10 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday the 21st. instant the following will be the latest hours of posting at the General Post Office of the correspondence for the offices in the Persian Gulf and Iraq on the 21st instant. Unregd. correspondence upto 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on 21-12-1928. Registered correspondence upto 5 p.m. (S. T.) on 21-12-1928. Parcels upto 2 p.m. (S.T.) on 21-12-1928.

Tuesday the 25th December 1928, and Tuesday the 1st January 1929 will be Post Office holidays on account of "Christmas" and "New Year" days respectively.

All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office, Ballard Pier, Thackersey House and Town Sub Offices, including telegraph branches of the combined offices will observe all those days the same working hours as on Sundays.

GRIM STRUGGLE AHEAD?

NO IMPROVEMENT IN STRIKE SITUATION

1600 VOLUNTEERS ENLISTED TO HELP hABOUR LEADERS

There was no tangible improvement in the mill strike situation on Wednesday except that out of the eleven mills on strike, the operatives of one mill, viz., Century Mill resumed work.

The labour leaders are apprehensive of a great fight between the capital and labour and are preparing their followers for eventualities. About 1,600 volunteers, we understand, have been enlisted to help the labour leaders in the forthcoming struggle between the employers and the employees. They would get their training and discipline from the labour leaders headed by Mr. Alwe.

BOMBAY LABOUR TROUBLE

JOINT DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON GOVERNOR TO-MORROW

We understand that a joint deputation consisting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Chamber of Commerce and the Mill-owners' Association will wait upon H. E. the Governor on Friday at 3 p.m. in regard to the present labour trouble.

THE LABOUR MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING

Mr. F. J. Ginwala writes:—

Many a thoughtful mind would have been deeply impressed by the current of events in the Labour world in India during the current year particularly by the series of strikes of the textile workers of Bombay, the steel workers of Jamshedpur and the railway workers of Lilooah and the S. I. R. strike. These strikes were the outcome of the policy of direct action or the so-called militant Trade Unionism, particularly of our new Communist friends who want to create the Left wing in Labour against the so-called Moderates or Right wing. Militant Trade Unionism believes in the policy of direct action or strike as a first step for the redress of the economic grievances of the workers; settlement is only sought as after the strike is declared. It also believes in the policy of Class War or the promotion of hatred between the Workers and the Capitalists.

WANTED CO-OPERATION.

In my opinion the above policy of direct action which was tried in the above strikes, has miserably failed. The textile workers struck first and then sought settlement. They suffered untold hardships for six months, lost three crores in shape of the wage bill, and it would take them years to get out of the clutches of their creditors. The mill-owners equally suffered a loss of more than three crores. The textile industry which is passing through a period of great depression also suffered; Lancashire and Japan reaped the harvest. The same thing happened in connection with another key industry of India, namely, the Steel Industry of Jamshedpur. The steel workers suffered terribly for six months, and in the end gained nothing. They lost nearly a crore of rupees in wages. The Company equally lost more than a crore of rupees, and the industry suffered a terrible blow. England, America and Germany reaped the harvest. The same thing happened in the case of the Railway strikes in the North and South. The Lilooah strike and S. I. R. strike miserably failed. It is time that the followers of the policy of direct action would take the lessons of these strikes to heart and evolve a better policy of settling trade dispute. It would be much better if the workers and the Capitalists realised the unity of their interests. Labour cannot do without Capital and Capital cannot do without Labour, just as the head cannot do without feet and feet without head. The problem is both a problem of production as well as of distribution. Labour ought to get a fair share in the profits. Differences and disputes shall always arise, but the question arises, as to what is the best means for settling the differences. Is it good policy to always declare war and then sue for peace or whether it would not be better to devise a suitable machinery to stop all wars. If nations of the world are devising means of stopping future wars through the League of Nations through pacts and mutual understandings, why not the same policy be adopted to avoid future strikes by establishing permanent Arbitration Boards, whose decision should be accepted loyally, both by Labour and Capital? Until such a machinery is devised Labour and Capital and the industries as a whole would have to suffer. I understand that under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi the textile workers of Ahmedabad have been following the above policy and that is why, we hear so seldom of prolonged strikes at Ahmedabad.

In my opinion, the policy of conciliation or mutual understanding is far better than the policy of strike first, and conciliation afterwards. Strike should only be resorted to, after all means have failed, as the last weapon. The policy of promoting class hatred would not suit India, and Indian customs and mentality. It may suit the West, but not the East. The Eastern mind always runs after unity and peace and abhors hatreds and feuds.

If the Left wingers would not desist from their policy of carrying on fire and sword then it would be the duty of the Right wingers to hold counsel together and separate from the Left wingers, and let each group work on its own lines, rather than both work together and pull in opposite directions to the detriment of the cause of Labour.

MILLOWNERS AND GOVERNOR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report regarding the Millowners' Deputation to His Excellency the Governor, published in your issue of to-day's date, I am directed to inform you that the same is entirely unauthorised and misleading.—Yours etc.,

B. K. MANTRI

Acting Secretary.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Rangoon.—Captain Charles Richard Goad, Principal Port Officer, Burma was drowned in the Rangoon River on Tuesday night. It is believed that after alighting from a country boat he stepped into the opening between the bridge and the pontoon. The body has not yet been traced.—A.P.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1928

Please admire my sense of cheerful self-sacrifice and be grateful to it. Just because I want to do good to you I am actually risking my skin, so to speak, and damning the consequences.

* * *

In fact, with a real altruistic courage all my own I am publishing an account of the Joint Free Conference knowing that within a few hours I shall have to prodnce myself before a wrathful and outraged Editor. But never mind.

* * *

Here is the message:—

"Patna, Dec. 18.

Hearty laughter was occasioned at this afternoon's session of the Simon Joint Free Conference by Sir John Simon's announcement that an anonymous memorandum had been received which recommended the abolition of tutorial classes and the provision of free weekly refreshments to students by college authorities adding that professors who awarded fifty per cent. of the total marks at examinations should be entitled to membership of the Legislatures. Sir John Simon dismissed the memorandum with the remark that the Conference need not consider the document, as it was probably a joke on the part of some students."

* * *

I am afraid I must emphatically disagree with Sir John. It is not a joke either "probably" or otherwise. This memorandum is the only one up-to-date that has taken the Simon Conference seriously and done full justice to it.

* * *

A writer in the "Sunday Express" pays flattering compliments to modern Eves. Just listen to what he chatters: "Wives of famous men are in reality the backbone and mainspring of their husbands' success."—H'm. That's well said. It's undoubtedly the fact in several cases of celebrities. But "let's turn the searchlight inwards"—and outwards too.

* * *

The history of many big men and authors and poets of England alone, of the past two centuries, shows that their lives were made a living hell on earth by their "better (?) halves." It can safely be said that wives are just like the spring of a clock. Once it snaps or gets loose, the backbone of their husbands is "broke" for ever.

* * *

This reminds me of a case that was heard in England many years ago. A doctor had taken care to "boom" the cases he had cured (and that also according to his claim only). Counsel for the "opposition" argued correctly that the worthy votary of Aesculapius had wisely mentioned all cases of "successes", but not of failures which were probably represented in the graveyard.

* * *

The writer in the "Sunday Express" writes of the successes of the wives of big guns. But no-one dare now write—for fear of terrible consequences worse than those of having a living hornets' nest around his ears—of the failures of the Eves of big guns which have wrecked their careers. That can only safely be done in the next century—not even generation!

* * *

"Why did I marry? Why, of course, I married her for her money", says the great Fabian, G. B. S. That's candid admission typical of the Irish genius. The wife and the money (probably) still remain. But the "interest"—well, that evidently belongs to Mrs. Shaw. G. B. S.' admission evidently put up the prices of eligible husbands at a very high premium.

* * *

Jones: "Your son's in business, isn't he?"

Smith: "Yes: he is a contractor."

Jones: "A contractor of what?"

Smith (bitterly): "A contractor of debts."

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 10 DOWN.

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 19.

The New York Futures Market being influenced easier Liverpool cables opened at a decline of 7 points. There was absence of new business in view of the publication of the Ginning Report to-morrow. Later on prices ruled quiet on scattered selling and closed at a decline of 10 points.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

The Liverpool Futures Market was due to open to-day 4 points higher on parity rates overnight N. Y. quotation. Accumulations straddle reversing selling orders from Bombay resulted in a weak opening at a decline of 4 points. As soon as these orders were executed prices began to harden up and were quoted 1 point below previous close. Later on easier N. Y. cables caused a decline of 9 points influenced a renewal of selling and the market closed at a decline of 3 points. Price fluctuations in January delivery: Opening 10.35; 10.37; 10.20. Closing 10.36.

BOMBAY

Bombay, Dec. 19, 11 p.m.

The local market opened at night at Rs. 369 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined one rupee. Later on there was partial recovery and at 11 p.m. the market closed at Rs. 358/12/0.

Out of a total of about 1,50,000 bales straddle sales in the local market against purchases of American cotton a portion was reversed to-day but it failed to impart any strength as a Japanese firm are constant sellers. There are occasions in cotton trade when exporters who are supposed to be buyers become sellers leaving the market to bear the crop movement and absorb speculative offering. It is no wonder in such a state of affairs to find disparity of prices.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.
JANUARY.

	December 19.
Previous Closing Rate	20.26
To-day's Opening Rate	20.19
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	20.16
Difference	—.10

LIVERPOOL.

	December 19.
Previous Closing Rate	10.39
To-day's Opening Rate	10.35
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	10.36
Difference	—.03

Broach Expectation Rs. 357-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Dec. 19.
Silver Ready	26 5 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 8 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Dec. 19.
First Settlement	59 9 0
Second Settlement	59 13 0

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Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed?
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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1928

THE VICEROY'S PROPAGANDA

In his earlier speeches in India Lord Irwin seemed to be a disinterested and sympathetic student of Indian politics. But his last speeches at Calcutta show that he has not escaped the shrivelling influence of office and bureaucratic atmosphere. At the dinner given in his honour by the European Association at Calcutta he merely echoed the sentiments in the minds of his hosts. He admired their co-operation with the Commission and their memorandum submitted to it, lectured to Indians on national ties and ideals and concluded in right Anglo-Indian fashion with a warning to Indians against the Communist menace. This sort of propaganda by Governors and the Viceroy seems part of a wider, organised campaign in which distinctions between officials and non-officials, between the British in England and the British in India are obliterated. Lord Irwin affects disgust at the demonstrations of the boycotters of the Commission, but conveniently forgets that the boycotters are getting more demonstrative because officials, the Anglo-Indian and the British Press and Sir John Simon himself are carrying on a propaganda to make the public believe that the boycott has fizzled out. It is significant too that Lord Irwin, while twitting the Indian leaders with incapacity to control the crowds, has not a word to say about the lawlessness of the police who provoke the crowds and insult and assault the leaders.

Lord Irwin's sermon on national ideals and ties is hardly inspiring or convincing. There are at present many in India who prefer Dominion Status to Independence. But they do so for reasons other than those he urges. They do not fear Independence as a morass—America does not look like struggling in a morass as she did at one time—nor do Indians fear that Independence will snap any real national tie. They value the British connection in the hope of its being an international tie. The Viceroy makes an Indian only smile when he says that the talk of Independence or even of Dominion Status as a stepping-stone to Independence would anger the British friends of India. He applies the term "false friends of India" to those Indians who aspire to Independence. But that term applies best to those British friends who need to be hamoured before they see the justice of India's aspiration after complete freedom—in the Empire, if possible and outside it, if necessary. Finally, those Britishers who only sing the praise of Dominion Status for India, but only as a distant goal are at once the false friends of India and the Empire. As unprejudiced American publicist has said, they will go down to history as the Lord Norths of the twentieth century.

Lord Irwin is most original in describing India as having, more than any other country in the world, constructed her life upon the framework of property and therefore should most fear the Communist menace. Left to herself, India will know how to counteract whatever is objectionable in Commission. But she will not have recourse to such lawless procedure as jailing or deporting men without a trial. Lord Irwin is perfectly right when he says that Communism will not thrive "unless it can lay its finger in real injustice." He is also right in saying: "If we are to fight Communism successfully, it can be done by employers and Government making the masses believe that they, not the Communists, are the true friends of Labour.....It is the duty of employers, whether public or private, to remember that the workman is a human being both before he enters the factory and after he leaves it." All this is profoundly true. But it seems that both Government and the bulk of the employers find precept so much easier than practice. In the height of prosperity the employers here neglected the claims of Labour and now in the depth of depression are at their wit's end to adjust the claims of Capital and Labour and some of them are so unwise as to suggest the unjust and desperate remedy of taking drastic action against extremist Labour leaders, a remedy that will justly rouse the indignation not only of the workers but also of the public and thus react to the harm of the industry itself. We have on more than one occasion condemned the tactics of some of the extremist Labour leaders of Bombay. But the right way to counteract their methods is to strengthen the hands of the Moderate Labour leaders whose influence has been destroyed by the callous indifference of Government who have delayed necessary legislation for establishing machinery for conciliation and arbitration and denied adequate protection to the textile industry as well as by the suicidal policy of the mill-owners in not satisfying the legitimate grievances and human needs of the workers The Government of India whose responsibility for the depression is specially heavy, are looking on with no apparent concern and seek to side-track the real issues by recourse to panicky legislation It is now patent that the ruinous ratio has dealt a stunning blow to Indian industries and that the textile industry, in particular, is in imminent danger for want of adequate support. And the Viceroy has only sermons to give to the employers on the human side of business. The suspicion is widely entertained that the Government and the Anglo-Indian Press are out to create or keep up a panic, to take advantage of it in rushing through panicky legislation ostensibly against "extremist" Labour agitators, but to use it later against all agitators, and to wring support for such legislation from short-sighted businessmen by playing upon their fears of Labour unrest and hopes of Government support for industries. Indian businessmen, if they have genuine regard for the stability of industry, let alone the sacred rights of individuals, will beware of the dangerous trap.

DUTY FIRST

Speaking at a mixed gathering of Hindus and Muslims in Patna, Doctor Mahmud and Maulana Azad Subhani both made a reasoned appeal to the Mussalmans to work side by side with the Hindus in the cause of freedom and give up bargaining over rights. We welcome the appeal for we believe that to desire one must first deserve. As Doctor Mahmud said: "No Hindu could dare deny their share if the Mussalmans did not lag behind them in their sacrifices and sufferings for the attainment of Swaraj." This reminder of a fundamental truth is very timely because many Mussalmans, in their anxiety for their rights, seem to have ignored the very fact of the fight for Swaraj in which they have to justify themselves as much by taking their due share in the struggle as by refusing to do anything that might strengthen their real opponents be it ever so indirectly. Otherwise, the Mussalmans will fail in their duty both to the country and to their community because, in the words of Maulana Azad Subhani, "the beggar's bowl would not bring them anything substantial." And even if it does bring something no Muslim with any pride in Islam can or ought to accept it. He must earn it by actively co-operating with his fellow-Indians. Co-operation would be neither unnatural nor difficult. Doctor Mahmud cited history to show that Hindus and Muslims lived together amicably in the past and that the discord that arose later and continues to-day was not the fault of the Hindus or the Muslims, but was created and nursed by a third party to ensure and perpetuate its rule over India. The Muslim has an additional reason to work for India's freedom, because, to quote Dr. Mahmud, he "must also remember that Britain has been keeping Western Asia in bondage simply in order to maintain her sway in India." We heartily congratulate Dr. Mahmud and Maulana Azad Subhani on their plea for duty first and rights afterwards which is very opportune and deserves a wide response.

REVISED IDEA OF BEING "ENGLISH"

The verbal duel between Mr. Thurtle and Earl Winterton on what is "English" and "Un-English" provides an interesting commentary on the mentality of present-day devotees of British Imperialism. To Mr. Thurtle, and we have no doubt, to a number of Left-Wingers in the British Labour Party, it is "un-English to keep people in prison for a long time merely on the suspicion that they may commit crime." "Official" Labour, which has tasted the sweets of power can conveniently stomach this un-English" conduct but by the Tories whose spokesman Lord Winterton is so far as India is concerned, this "un-English" procedure will be regarded as a matter of routine. Asked about the length of duration of the Bengal Criminal Act, the immediate abolition of which is in Mr. Thurtle's opinion "a good thing from the Indian viewpoint," the Under-Secretary for India lost no time in presenting to the Commons the Tory point of view on the matter. The Act expires under the present arrangement in 1930 but to this formal reply Earl Winterton made the ominous addition "if its duration is not prolonged." This is a very significant indication of the thoroughly malevolent revision which has taken place amongst the "governing classes" of England in regard to what is "English."

APT RETORT

The latest *demarche* of the Soviet Parliament which has cordially approved the foreign policy enunciated by M. Chincherin is sure to arouse angry and bitter comment in the Imperialist Press of Britain and France, but to pacifists all over the world who desire to compel the Governments they live under, to adopt a policy of genuine and progressively practical disarmament, the declaration by the Soviet Parliament that it instructs the Government of the U.S.S.R. "to continue the policy of peace and disarmament and to watch closely all attempts liable to disturb peace and drag humanity into a fresh war," will come as a great relief. The cable from our correspondent at Moscow mentions that the Soviet Parliament is aware that "the systematic endeavours of the U.S.S.R. to achieve even partial disarmament are being opposed by the most powerful Governments." Considering the scurvy treatment meted out to M. Litvinoff at Geneva when he propounded there the Soviet scheme of progressive disarmament, this is a just and apt retort the Soviet Parliament makes.

MORE PLAIN FACTS ABOUTS KHADDAR.

AN OPIATE NOT A RENOVATOR

(BY ANILBARAN RAY.)

Though I find that there is not much substance in what Mr. "Khandeshi" has said in reply to my "plain facts about Khaddar" and that his main points have been answered in what I have already written on the subject in the "Chronicle" yet in order to clear any possible misunderstanding of my views I would like to give a somewhat detailed reply to Mr. Khandeshi if the gentle readers would have the patience to follow me further in the discussion of this subject of vital importance to the nation.

Mr. Khandeshi begins his reply by saying, "No advocate of Khadi has ever said that Charkha has 'materially' improved the condition of the poor people." Here is at least one Khaddarite who openly admits that the Charkha does not 'materially' help the poor. Why then this fuss about the Charkha? Why is all the nation's constructive energy and money sought to be concentrated on this quite ineffective spinning wheel and why are the poor people of India asked to make considerable pecuniary sacrifice for buying Khaddar? Should we not rather find out 'the true way of materially helping the poor' and concentrate all our efforts on that?

THE "IRON MEN".

I incidentally referred to the charge brought against the British that they destroyed our Charkha industry. The charge is so common and it has been so widely and insistently preached in our country that Mr. Khandeshi need not have taken the trouble of referring me to Dutt's Economic History of India. My intention in referring to the charge was to draw the attention of my countrymen to the real truth about the matter. I did not deny the historical fact that the hirelings of the East India Company often practised inhuman tortures on our craftsmen; but their attack was mainly directed against the weavers, how is it then that the weaving industry is still flourishing while the Charkha could not hold its own? Whatever might have been the methods adopted by the over-zealous Company officials to suppress our cotton industry, it was the cheap products of the British mills which really ousted the spinning wheel; and the handloom weaving survived to the extent it has done because it took the help of the mills themselves in weaving mill yarn. Let an American historian speak how British craftsmen were ruined by the advent of machinery: "The craftsmen found the competition of the factory too much for them, as the machine-made things much cheaper, if not better, than their handiwork; consequently, many artisans were ruined by the labour of the 'iron men', as the machines were called. A series of riots broke out against the 'iron men'; many machines were destroyed by mobs, and Hargreaves (inventor of the spinning-jenny—1765) himself was attacked by the rioters. But it was all in vain. The artisans were soon forced to give up their hopeless struggle against machinery."—"Modern and Contemporary Europe" by J. S. Schapiro.

NO DEMAND FOR HAND-SPUN YARN.

My contention is this that in India the immemorial Charkha really disappeared because the yarn produced by it could not compare in price with mill yarn. Technical skill in spinning which is now being sought to be revived was not wanting at the time when spinning had to be given up, yet the Charkha could not compete with the newly-started mills which by this time have greatly multiplied their productive power. Speaking about the possibilities of the Khaddar movement in Mysore, the Director of Industries observed: "The spinning of yarn by hand had died out less than 20 years ago and several old women well remembered the days when they were employed in spinning yarn in their girlhood. The spinning wheels were still stored up in their offices and the occupation was only given up because there was no demand for the yarn."

That is the crux of the whole question, 'there is no demand for the yarn' and the Khaddarites under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi are leaving no stone unturned to create an artificial demand! Showing that the Charkha was a futile cry Mr. Venkatasubbiah of the Servants of India Society observed: "The extinction of the Charkha is due to the existence of the mills. Attempts are now being made to revive the Charkha, but I believe that it is only an artificial stimulus that is being given. The reason for this is that whereas a Charkha spinner gets only an anna and a half for his work for eight hours, the same spinner at the mills get a rupee. The mill produced cloth is much cheaper and better."

THE EXCEPTIONS.

I do not deny that there are still isolated places not only in India but all over the world, where people spin and weave

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BANGALORE DISTURBANCES & AFTER.

VISVESVARAYA COMMITTEE'S LABOURS.

I.

(From A Correspondent.)

It is a relief to learn that the Enquiry into the Bangalore disturbances has closed its sittings. This Enquiry was conducted by a Committee of seven, presided over by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, who, perhaps, kept up public interest in it well sustained throughout the period of 56 days it lasted and the 30 days it actually sat and took evidence in public and in 'camera'. The Committee's work was a difficult one and its labours would easily have been rendered worse but for the stern and unbending, yet withal courteous, attitude of Sir M. Visvesvaraya who, as Chairman, was ever on the alert to keep the witnesses and the Committee Members to the terms of reference. A strong Chairman is a necessary evil; but the "evil," they say, may sometime, triumph over the "necessity" of the hour and leave a choking impression on the witness in the Chair. Sir M. Visvesvaraya has steered clear of both the "necessity" and the "evil" far better than, let us say, Sir John Simon, who by now must have learnt what some of his colleagues of this country think of him. Sir M. Visvesvaraya is blessed with a quaint sense of humour which makes him appreciate the position of a witness or a colleague, and a word from him has often served to disentangle both from an awkward situation, much to the relief of the surging crowd that day in and day out made up his audience. A lying witness who came up with a readymade story of everything he had not seen but which he solemnly averred he had seen, was laid bare by him in a word or two amidst loud laughter that left the witness confused and floundering! Sir M. Visvesvaraya is a Chairman to the manner born. He is strong, he is courteous and he is willing to hear. But he cannot be easily deceived. He can detect the true from the false witness, and he can at times show unmistakably what he thinks of the man in the Chair. The witness who thinks and the "hearsay" character of the he has put him off had better know that he has only deceived himself in thinking so. Such a witness is likely to rue the day he utttered the lie before him, for compassionate as a Chairman, he is just as only a judge can be in passing judgment on him.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

The Committee has had a difficult task before it. It was charged with the duty of finding out the "root causes" of the deplorable disturbances that recently occurred at Bangalore and to make recommendations to ensure their repetition in the future an impossibility. The hundred and more witnesses who have given evidence before it had tried to enlighten the Committee on the former aspect, but the quality of the matter brought up by them is admittedly inferior to the quantity As there are wheels within wheels in a machine, there seemed to be lies within lies and truth verily enshrouded in mystery. Close cross-examination there has been, to be sure, there being on the Committee, two legal members, one a Judge of the Chief Court of to-day and another an ex-Judge who is at present the State's Legal Remembrancer. Sir M. Visvesvaraya had also improvised some representatives of the public to whom he had alloted the definite function, under certain limitations, of putting questions on behalf of the different communities affected by the Enquiry. If these representatives did not always do their work discreetly or did not always put the right questions, Sir Visvesvaraya was not to blame. He had allowed them considerable latitude and had treated them with marked good-will and it behoved them to discharge their self-imposed duties with becoming decorum. On the whole they might be said to have functioned fairly well, though some of these representatives put questions which might well have been avoided or suggested not infrequently lines of inquiry the most

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Notes of the Day.

The Lahore Outrage.

Every sane and sober-minded citizen of India will condemn whole-heartedly the dastardly outrage which resulted in the death of Mr. Saunders, the Punjab Police officer and a devoted Indian servant of his. The Indian people have decided to eschew violence as a method for winning freedom and violence of the kind of which Mr. Saunders has been the victim, is most abhorrent to their spirit and tradition. The latest telegrams from Lahore indicate that in tracing the authors of the crime there is the danger of the Punjab bureaucracy launching a sort of political offensive against some persons who do not make a secret of their nationalist views. It is the duty of the higher authorities to see that the Punjab police do not lose their heads but keep cool. Their reputation as custodians of law and order depends on how they behave in tracing out the perpetrators of fanatical crime without violating the fundamental principle of justice that it is better that nine guilty persons should escape than that one innocent person be punished.

A Timely Protest.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has done well to have promptly protested against the Viceroy's propagandist attack on Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill. Apart from the merits or rather demerits of his criticism, it must be noted that the Bill is still in the Select Committee stage and that, till he is called upon to give or withhold his assent to the Bill at the final stage, it is his duty to keep an open mind on the question. But the Viceroy has chosen to assume the role of a party leader or Counsel for the British vested interests. It is this partisan attitude that the Committee of the Indian Chamber resents most The Committee also rightly holds that the Viceroy's suggestion about registering shipping companies in India with rupee capital will hardly solve the problem and shows an utter misunderstanding of the national demand for coastal reservation. As "New India" puts it our coastal trade "has been filched from Indians by the English shipping companies" and India is determined to come into her own.

"Cheek."

The Associated Chambers of Commerce have passed, at their Conference at Calcutta, a resolution urging that "In Indian legislatures there should not be legislation or taxation indicating discrimination of a racial communal character." This resolution may well be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India with the consequential recommendation that there should be no more Regulations reserving appointments on communal or racial grounds. As regards India under Swaraj, she will not be more discriminating than England or other countries of the British Empire are or have been. Mr. Haji's Bill, which evidently the Chambers have in mind, is based on the Australian model. It is less a case of discrimination against the British than a restriction of the British monopoly of shipping in India. "New India" puts it plainly when it says that "it must need a good deal of that quality which English boys call 'cheek' for a Britisher to complain that Indians show racial discrimination.

Who is the Highwayman?

Sir George Godfrey, moving the above resolution, sought to repudiate the charge that the British had crushed Indian industries. He said that it was the industrial revolution that crippled the Indian weaving industry, but was careful not to make any reference to England's crushingly discriminating duties on Indian fabrics. Nor did he make any reference to the way in which the British ruthlessly killed the Indian shipping industry. He was more unfair in misrepresenting the Nehru Report. He was wrong in stating that the Report deprived Europeans of their franchise. As a matter of fact the Report confers the franchise on all naturalised non-Indians and even those who without being naturalised are subjects of the Crown and carry on business or reside in the territories of the Commonwealth of India. He said incidentally that the British refused to part with their "rich prizes" won with much risk and that it did not lie in the mouth of the highwayman to blame the traveller for cherishing his prizes. It is notorious how often the highwayman comes out with his pistol pointing at an innocent passer-by as the true highwayman.

NO REVOLT IN AFGHAN ARMY

Exaggerated & Sensational Reports Contradicted by Authorities

KING AND QUEEN QUITE SAFE

Shinwari Trouble Suppressed and Result of Peace Parleys Awaited

The highly exaggerated and coloured reports about the Shinvari "rebellion" are emphatically contradicted both by the Afghan Legation, London and Afghan Consul in Bombay.

In an exclusive interview granted to a special representative of the "Chronicle" the Afghan Consul in Bombay gives the origin of the Shinvari trouble and contradicts the scaring news about plight of Kabul and Jelalabad. The Bombay Consul himself received his mail from Kabul and calls the isolation of the capital as "absurd".

In spite of these denials sensational news continue to filter down from Peshawar and Delhi. A British aeroplane trying to establish communication is reported to have been forced to land. There are sixteen British persons in the Legation at Kabul.

A press communique issued by the Afghan Consulate, Bombay, says that the Shinvari trouble is over and the decision of the Jirgah is awaited.

AFGHAN CONSUL AT BOMBAY INTERVIEWED

In an interview which he granted to a special representative of "The Bombay Chronicle", Mr. Ghulam Ahmed, the Afghan Consul in Bombay, categorically contradicted the sensational and much too exaggerated newspaper reports about the so-called "Shinwari revolt" in Afghanistan. The Consul showed our representative the latest official news bulletins and said that there was not an iota of truth in the "absurd" report appearing in certain papers that King Amanullah's armies were in sympathy with the rebels and Their Majesties, the King and the Queen, had taken their residence in the fort. The Consul regretted that the Press, in its anxiety to have sensational scoops, should have stooped so low as to spread false and misleading account of what was happening in Afghanistan. He considers this "propaganda" on the part of the Press as opposed to the accepted principles of International law. He even expressed his surprise as to the motive behind this propaganda and its origin. If the means of communication were destroyed as some of the reports stated, the Consul said he was at a loss to understand how on earth a man in Delhi could so quickly get the news about the rebellion in Afghanistan. The Consul could not subscribe to the inference drawn by some interested people that the arrival in Delhi of Sir Denys Bray, the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, was in connection with the Afghan situation. So far as his knowledge went, Sir Denys Bray's arrival had nothing to do with the recent developments in Afghanistan.

FACTS OF THE SITUATIONS.

The facts of the situation as described by the Consul are as follows:—

King Amanullah's Government have recently introduced in Afghanistan several administrative reforms including "Nizame Ijbari" (Conscription), "Maliat" (Land Tax) and compulsory education. Afghan subjects who have hitherto enjoyed complete immunity from all these responsibilities, cannot be expected to accept these reforms merely because their Government have passed legislation inaugurating these reforms. Again, it has to be remembered that there are certain tribes in Afghanistan among whom education has made but little headway and to these tribes any reform, however beneficial it might be, is a bugbear. The responsibilities of a progressive nation in these days of civilization are a matter totally out of keeping with the temperament with these tribes. The opposition to the Government's proposals of reforms is, therefore, no surprise at any rate to the Afghan Government. As far back as in 1925 when the Afghan Government introduced similar reforms, some Southern tribes rose in revolt to resist the operation of these reforms and the Government found it rather a delicate job to quell the rebellion and at the same time make the refractory tribes accept the reforms. However, the rebellion was quelled, reforms were introduced and it is the pride of the Afghan Government to-day that the self-same Southern tribes are more loyal to the throne than the rest of the Afghan subjects.

REFORM PROPOSALS RESENTED.

This time the proposals for reform are being resented by the Shinwaris a mountain tribe of Afghanistan residing in an Eastern district known as Shinwar which is very near from Jallalabad. It must again be remembered that the present trouble has been localised to only a part of the Shinwaris, a tribe known as "Sangulkhel". This tribe numbering not more than 3,000 people, has openly shown their disapproval of the new reforms, especially the land-tax and the conscription. The social reforms like the discarding of "purdahs" and wearing of hats and shaving of beards, introduced by King Amanullah have nothing to do with the Shinwari disturbances. Shinwari women have discarded "purdah" long ago and they work in the open with their faces unveiled.

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS GIVEN TO SHINWARIS.

It is a fact that in the reigns of King Amanullah's grandfather and father, Shinwaris were exempted from "Nizame Ijbari" and "Maliat", conscription and bari" and "Maliat", conscription and the land-tax respectively. The reason was that the Shinwaris being a little more backward and living in tracts far away from the capital were naturally shown some extra consideration. Concessions given to this tribe were by no means of a permanent character. Sooner or later reforms were going to come and the Government had to face the inevitable consequences if only to make the way smooth for reforms. Shinwaris still held their old notions and they do not exactly realize the national value of the present reforms. Fortunately, the present Commissioner of Shinwar is a sagacious and kind-hearted administrator and it is expected by the Government that he will bring these people round and make them amenable to law and order.

HOW THE TROUBLE AROSE.

The trouble began when a few days back the Shinwaris refused to pay the land-tax and rose in revolt. The Government armies suppressed the revolt and the Shinwaris having been pushed to the wall requested the Government to arrange a conference at which the outstanding matters could be amicably settled. Hostilities were ceased by mutual agreement and the Government lost no time in calling a "Jirga" (Conference) at which both the parties were adequately represented. The "Jirga" is presided over by a high Government official. According to the latest information which the Consul has received from the Headquarters, the Jirga has not yet concluded its labours and no decision has been arrived at.

The King and Queen are safe in the Palace and the Consul asserts that the news appearing in papers accusing Government armies of infidelity is on the very face of it absurd and unfounded.

The Consul is soon issuing a detailed statement to the Press, which will, no doubt, throw light on the situation which, he assured our representative, was far from alarming.

KING AND QUEEN QUITE SAFE.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

According to a telegram from Kabul sent on the night of December 15th received in authoritative quarters in London, King Amanullah was then reported to be in Dilkhusha Palace. There are sixteen British in the Legation which is two miles outside the city. The Afghan Legation in London declares that King Amanullah and Queen Souriya are safe in their palace. It denies that the army has revolted and declares that the "minor incidents on sixteenth December were due to a brigand chief raiding the suburb". —Reuter.

REPORTS EXAGGERATED

AFGHAN CONSUL'S OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION

His Royal Afghan Majesty's Consul [illegible] under Tuesday's dateline [illegible] "I was indeed surprised to read in-

(Continued on page 9.)

LABOUR LEADERS CONVICTED

SEQUEL TO S. I. SABOTAGE

SINGARVELLU AND SIRCAR GET 6 MONTHS' JAIL EACH

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

In the case in which Singaravelu Chetty and Mukundalal Sircar were being prosecuted for alleged mischief during the strike on the South Indian Railway, Mr. Madhava Nair before whom the case has been proceeding delivered judgment this afternoon convicting both the accused and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. The charges against them were that they opened the level crossing gates of Perambur railway station and put out the gate lights on the night of July 22. The four assessors returned verdict of not guilty in respect of both the accused.—A.P.

OTTO RAYMOND PLACED BEFORE CALCUTTA MAGISTRATE

CASE POSTPONED TO JAN. 7

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

Otto Raymond, who was arrested in Corporation Street yesterday was placed to-day before Mr. Roxburgh, Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 109 Criminal Procedure Code for being without any ostensible means of livelihood The Public Prosecutor said he would call witnesses from Simla and other places and prayed for a long adjournment

The case was adjourned to January 7.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 10,000 in two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each.—A.P.

FAVOURABLE CHANGE IN KING'S CONDITION

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD HOPEFUL

DEFINITE BUT SLIGHT PROGRESS DURING THREE DAYS

LONDON, Dec. 19.

To-day's bulletin is regarded as favourable in the Palace circles and more hopeful feeling prevails in the Royal household, but it is stressed that the anxiety must continue for some time. It is emphasised that the progress during the past three days though definite has been very slight.—Reuter.

NO REPORT IN AFTERNOON

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Lord Dawson did not return to the Palace at the usual time this afternoon, and no interim report was issued by half past four. This is regarded in Palace circles as a good sign. that the improvement noted in the morning continues.—Reuter.

KING PASSES RESTFUL NIGHT

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The bulletin issued at eleven this morning states that the King passed a restful night. The slight improvement noted yesterday continues.—Reuter.

KING MAKES SLIGHT PROGRESS

LONDON, Dec. 18.

It is authoritatively stated that the King has to-day further made a slight progress, and he is now in a somewhat better position than he was thirty-six hours ago. In Palace circles to-night the position is regarded with more satisfaction and an air of restrained optimism prevails. Dr. Howitt and Dr. Woods again applied the rap therapy treatment this evening.—Reuter.

LAHORE POLICE SEIZED WITH PANIC

Wholesale Arrests and House Raids Continue

BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED

Allegations of Torture Made in Court

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

A bail petition under section 497 Criminal Procedure Code was made today in the court of Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate on behalf of Mr. Kedarnath Sehgal, Mr. Abdul Majid, Pandha Santram, Mr. Dhanvantrai Mr. Satyabrat, Mr. Santram Shedda, Mr. Virindra, Mr. Dharamyash, Mr. Mohammad Afzal and Ahmad Din (ten persons) who were arrested after the murder of Mr. Saunders and Chananasingh.

The petition further requested that if bail was not accepted, the above persons should be kept in judicial lockup and not in the police Kotwali, that they should be allowed private bedding, food and clothes, that their relations and counsel should be allowed to visit them and that counsel should be allowed to be present at the time of investigation.

Dr. Mohammad Alam and Lala Dunichand, defence counsel, in the course of arguments said it was rumoured in the city that the accused were being tortured. To remove the apprehension they prayed the court to allow medical examination of the accused.

The Court rejected the petition.—A.P.

A NEWSPAPER MAN ARRESTED

TWO MORE MEN ROUNDED UP

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

The police to-day searched the house of a man named Ramachandra, who is employed in the office of the "Bandemataram" weekly, and later arrested Ramachandra. It is understood that they took away two letters from his house. The police have also arrested two men named Mehta and Nandkishore.—A.P.

12 MEN IN POLICE CUSTODY

"A VICTIM OF REVENGE," SAYS "C. AND M. G."

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

It has been definitely ascertained [illegible] twelve [illegible] public workers had been taken in police custody by last night. They are Mr. Dharamvir, Mr. Dhanvantri, Secretary Students' Union, Mr. H. R. Vohra and Mr. A. C. Bali, formerly Secretaries Students' Union, Messrs. Kidarnath Sabgal, Pandha Santram, Abdul Majid, Mansur Ahmad, Virendra Rajkishore Singh, students of the D. A. V. College and Messrs. Satyabrat and Mohd. Afzal. Mahasha Krishen's servant was let off late last night.

"A VICTIM OF REVENGE."

The "Civil and Military Gazette," commenting on the outrage declares that Mr. Saunders has been the victim of a crime of revenge because he happened to have been on duty at the barrier near the station during the scuffle at the time of the arrival of the Simon Commission. It proceeds to say that the revolutionary is at work again, and the men who have in all probability inflamed him to the point of cold-blooded murder are still at liberty to preach their pernicious doctrines. In practically every country the impressionable mind of the young provides good material for insidious perversion, and the events of the last few months seem to suggest that India has entered into another period in which violent crime will be tried as a means of trying to free India from her imaginary bondage.

SAUNDERS-CHARANSINGH FUND.

It is indeed high time that the authorities took steps to stop this inflammatory propaganda and limit the activities of those who interpret freedom of speech as license to instigate their untutored dupes to give violent expression to their hatred. Finally it says: "We propose to open at once a Saunders-Charansingh Fund open to all members of the public. There has not yet been time to work out the details, but we shall publish them before the end of the week. The Handyside Memorial Fund is already well-known, and our persent feeling is that the Saunders-Charansingh Memorial Fund should be the Punjab wing of the same Fund, destined to provide for the members of the Punjab Police who lose their lives in the execution of their duty."—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA TO-DAY

Pandit Busy Giving Finishing Touches to Presidential Address

MOMENTOUS ISSUES IN BALANCE

Sufficient Muslim Support Expected for Swaraj Constitution

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, President-elect of the Calcutta session of the Congress, met Dr. Ansari, President of the All-Party Convention, when the latter passed through Allahabad to Calcutta this afternoon. The mail train also carried a number of other important leaders to Calcutta including Maulana and Begum Muhammad Ali and Pandit Nekiram Sharma.

Pandit Motilal and Dr. Ansari had a few minutes' conversation, probably on the political situation and the Nehru Reports.

Dr. Ansari told the Associated Press representative that he had been prevented by his touring from writing his address opening the Convention so far, but that he had already thought out the main outline of his address to inaugurate the All-Party meeting.

FINISHING TOUCHES TO CONGRESS ADDRESS.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is also engaged in the same work and will soon be giving the finishing touches to his Congress address. Further delay in its final preparation may be caused by the need for discussing the new situations, which are in such quick succession such as the Viceroy's speech at the European Association Dinner and the European Association's decisions. These must, for instance, provide him with the latest material for his address.

On the whole his address may be expected to be briefer than is usually the case with Congress presidential speeches. It will not indulge in historical retrospect which in past used to consume so much of space in the presidential speeches.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

The two Nehru Reports and the question as between Dominion Status and Independence must, in the nature of things, provide the main theme for his address, but while this discussion will be regulated by the need for using the Congress platform to discuss the main scheme of the All-Party Conference the Pundit is expected to discuss at appreciable length the Congress programme as distinct from the problems of constitution-making and in that sphere the Pundit, it is understood, will make some suggestions in order to give scope for expression to the younger element in the Congress who wish to be yoked to national service.

The further uncertainty regarding the Pundits address and its ultimate tenor is caused by the fact that in parts it may have to be modified and recoloured in the light of the decisions of the All-Party Convention. For if as generally hoped in Convention circles, the All-Party meeting adopts and agreed scheme of Constitution, a special duty will devolve on the Pundit as one of its chief authors to stand by it and urge its adoption from the Congress platform in the interest of political unity with other organizations.

ALL IN A FIX.

Indeed the predicament in which the Pundit finds himself with regard to this aspect of his address applies equally this year to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Chintamani. President and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Liberal Federation respectively, and the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, President of the Muslim League.

Their addresses too will be made closely upon the decisions of the Convention and may have to be modified at the last moment, but while it is clear that the main item in the Liberal Federation's programme will be its affirmation of boycott of the Simon Commission, opposition to Independence as the goal of the national political movements and serious consideration and adoption of the Nehru Reports as they emerge from the Convention.

MUSLIM SUPPORT TO NEHRU SCHEME.

The Maharaja of Mahmudabad's task will be of particular difficulty and delicacy. Not only have the long range conversations between Mr. Jinnah and Sir Mahomed Shafi not yet produced agreement about a common meeting ground, but the proposed All-Muslim Party Conference in Delhi has introduced another complicating factor in the Muslim League politics. There is no denying the fact that Muslim political associations are seriously split over the Nehru Report and in some cases old political allies have flung themselves into rival camps, but it is held in Convention circles that enough Muslim support will be forthcoming to enable the scheme to be adopted as conceding the largest measure of unanimity among all parties. The Christmas week at Calcutta may thus be regarded as of the greatest political moment with regard to securing a measure of political unanimity in respect of an agreed constitutional scheme.

Pandit Motilal Nehru leaves for Calcutta to-morrow. He has reserved 16 first class berths for members of his family who will accompany him. —A.P.

MR. SATYAMURTI'S RESOLUTIONS

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi M.L.C., Member of the All-India Congress Committee has given notice of a number of resolutions to be moved in the Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress, meeting at Calcutta, declaring that the immediate goal of the Congress is complete independence and that there could be no freedom for India until there was severance of British connection, expressing that in the opinion of the Congress the immediate work before the country was organising people for civil disobedience, recommending the Madras Congress resolutions on Hindu-Muslim unity as a suitable basis for settlement of communal differences, congratulating the Chinese people on the attainment of full freedom and the Amir of Afghanistan on his Reforms assuring him of Indian peoples friendship, suggesting the convening of a Pan-Asiatic Federation in India in 1930, congratulating the people on successful boycott of the Simon Commission, urging people to socially and politically boycott all those who co-operate with the Simon Commission, recommending the establishment of full responsible Government in Indian States and the establishment of Indian political, cultural and trade agencies at Kabul, Nankin, Teheran, Moscow, Tokio, New York, Berlin, Paris and London.

SUGGESTIONS TO CONVENTION.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi has also given notice of a number of resolutions to be considered by the All-Parties Convention at Calcutta. They suggest that full responsible government should be the compromise formula, and also postponement of a decision on the relation of India with Britain, and further suggest that a proper place should be given to the people of India in the States in deciding All-India questions. He disapproves of the declaration of rights guaranteeing titles to all private and personal property.—A. P.

PARSI REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. Maneckji Kavasji Patel, President of the Mazdayasni Mandal, has been elected a Delegate to the All-Parties' National Convention, and is leaving Bombay on Thursday to attend the same, as a representative of the Mandal.

SPECIFYING BRANDS OF TEA

EVIDENCE BEFORE BOARD OF TRADE ENQUIRY

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Evidence given at the Board of Trade enquiry into whether an order should be made that tea imported should be on the indication of the country of origin, included that of Messrs. Liptons, whose Managing Director did not consider that the order would be of advantage to the country's trade or the bulk of consumers. Recently there had been more insistent demands for lower grades of Indian and Ceylon tea and less demand for Dutch. Messrs. William Wright and Company said that it was not possible to sell tea at Glasgow at sixteen pence per pound unless it was blended. The firm of David Lloyd and Piggots dwelt on the difficulties marking would make in distributing and retail trades and added that it would also enhance the price of tea for poorer classes and open the door to fraud.

It was decided to hear certain evidence [illegible] The enquiry was adjourned [illegible] to fourteenth January.—Reuter's Special.

DR. BALSARA'S SUIT DISMISSED

Rs. 1 Lakh Claim Against Municipality Turned Down.

Mr. Justice Kemp at High Court on Wednesday dismissed with costs the suit filed by Dr. Balsara lately Deputy Health Officer of Municipality, claiming Rs. One lakh damages for wrongful dismissal.

His Lordship held that the plantiff was not given fair opportunity to cross-examine witnesses in Commissioner's enquiry, but that defect was cured by the opportunity given to him by the Standing Committee, of which he did not avail himself. Therefore there could be no valid complaint on the score of unfair hearing.

His Lordship also held that in dismissing Dr. Balsara, the Commissioner did not act capriciously or maliciously.

Discussing the merits of the present case, His Lordship held that the Commissioner had acted wrongly in stopping Dr. Balsara from asking Bapubhai Desai who he was, because if he had known his identity he might perhaps have shaken him and discredited his evidence. The Commissioner, in his report to the Standing Committee had mainly relied on the evidence of Bapubhai who was thus the most important witness. Moreover, the Commissioner must have been influenced by the confession of Simon whose statement was taken in the absence of Dr. Balsara. The whole enquiry, therefore, in His Lordship's opinion, had become biassed from the beginning, and was ex-parte in some parts.

But this defect was cured by the subsequent opportunity which the plaintiff had before the Standing Committee to ask for a further enquiry, but which he did not take advantage of.

NO MALICE.

His Lordship was satisfied that the Commissioner had not acted maliciously or capriciously in dismissing him.

His Lordship said that he was bound to follow Justice Beaman's ruling (in 5 Bombay Law Report) in which he held that the Court could not interfere in a case of this kind, unless the officer who dismisses has acted maliciously or capriciously. It was not so in the present case; and, therefore, he held that the Court had no jurisdiction to interefere.

His Lordship, however, personally differed from Justice Beaman's ruling, and was of opinion that if the enquiry was not conducted in accordance with the principles of natural justice, even then the Court can interefere, though the dismissal may not be malicious or capricious. But His Lordship could not act on this opinion, because he had no option but to follow the above ruling of Justice Beaman in Bombay High Court.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

AUSTRALIA PROVES ITS METTLE

ABLE STAND IN SECOND INNINGS

339 FOR 4 WICKETS

SYDNEY, Dec. 19.

At the close of Today's play in the second test match Australia had made 339 for the loss of four wickets in their second innings.—Reuter.

WOODFUL AND HENDRY SCORE CENTURIES

Woodful made 111 and Hendry 112.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN SKIPPER'S RAPID SCORING

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Sydney.—Woodfull and Hendry played a splendid fighting cricket this morning and brought the score to 215 when Hendry was out leg before wicket to Tate. Soon afterwards Woodfull was run out. He put up a magnificent defence for four hours and eighteen minutes. The Australian skipper (Ryder) who took Woodfull place did some rapid scoring and was unbeaten with 77 at the close of the play.—Reuter's Special.

STRIKE IN GUJARAT GINNING MILL

PRECIPITATED BY LABOUR UNION'S RESOLUTION

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18.

The strike in the Gujerat Ginning Mill was precipitated by a resolution of the Council of the Labour Union. The Secretary of the Union was carrying on negotations with the Agent of the Mill for an amicable settlement but the men grew impatient. Officials of the Union with about half a dozen strikers are picketing the compound of the mill.

The Secretary of the Labour Union has written to the Secretary, Millowners Association and the Agent, Gujerat Ginning Mill that he is willing to submit the dispute to arbitration.

A WORKMAN'S COMPLAINT.

The workman of the Gujarat Ginning Mill whose face was blackened has lodged a complaint against the head jobber and Assistant Spinning Master under Sections 355 and 323 I. P. C.—A. P.

VACANCY IN ASSEMBLY

TWO CANDIDATES' NOMINATION PAPERS

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

In connection with the election to the vacancy in the Assembly caused by the death of Lala Lajpat Rai the nomination papers of Lala Rampershad were rejected by the election commissioner as they were considered incomplete. It is understood that the papers of Raizada Hansraj and Dr. Nandlal have been accepted.—A. P.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR PROGRAMME

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

The Commander-in-Chief reached Delhi from Ferozepore this morning. He proceeds to Gwalior on Friday evening and will spend Christmas there. Sir George Schuster from Calcutta and Sir Denys Bray from Karachi also arrived in Delhi to-day.—A. P.

SIR G. GEOFFREY'S THREAT

MR. HAJI'S BILL

WON'T TAKE IT LYING DOWN

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce concluded its session this evening after passing a number of resolutions. The most important was that moved by Sir George Geoffrey (which was adopted unanimously) claiming that on grounds alike of Indian interests and common justice legislatures should not by legislation or taxation indicating discrimination of racial or communal character threaten Imperial existence or the development of commercial and industrial interests in India.

Sir George made a fighting speech in which he stressed the objection to Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill. The policy of expropriation or repudiation to which some Asiatic countries had shown some leaning would if adopted by India effectively destroy her credit and good repute. By needs and practice Europeans stood in the position of nationals and while they were willing to continue to work in the friendliest spirit with their Indian friends they refused to submit to any harmful legislation.

Sir James Simpson feared there was no evidence of goodwill and co-operation from the Indian Community for a friendly solution of the question as advised by the Viceroy.—A. P.

BIG HAUL OF NARCOTICS

AMERICAN AUTHORITIES SEIZE CONSIGNMENT WITH MILLION STERLING

LONDON, Dec. 19.

New York.—The treasury agents have seized on the pier of Hudson River a ton of narcotics valued at a million sterling the largest haul ever made. Narcotics in five large cases arrived on Friday on board the French liner Rochambeau consigned to a man in Philadelphia believed to be head of a notorious international narcotic syndicate. Reuter's Special.

UNIVERSITY AT CHIDAMBARAM

GOSCHEN TO DO SPADE WORK

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

H. E. the Viceroy has given his assent to the Annamalai University Bill passed by the Legislature last session establishing a residential university at Chidambaram.

His Excellency the Governor as Chancellor will shortly select a Vice-Chancellor from the panel of five who will do the necessary spade work and arrange that the University will function from July next.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay inspected the Back Bay Reclamation Works on Wednesday.

Lady Sykes was entertained to tea by the Bombay City Executive Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society at the Science Institute on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received Sardar Gulam Jilani of Wai, the Raolji of Mansa and Sardar Raje Bhonsle at Government House Bombay on Tuesday

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the Port Trust Docks and Estates on Tuesday.

Lady Sykes arrived from Kirkee on Tuesday.

O'DWYER PAMPERS TO COMMUNALISM

"STEEL FRAME" SHOULD BE GUIDING FORCE

A WARNING TO SIMON COMMISSION

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer in a speech at the 1912 Club, while declaring that it would be rash to try to forecast the proposals of the Simon Commission, expressed the opinion that the principle of communal representation must be maintained and perhaps extended. The present powers of the Central legislature other than purely legislative must be strictly limited. Given safeguards there should be a reasonable facility for each province to advance towards provincial autonomy. Both Central and Provincial Governments must contain strong British element to guide the policy and a reasonably strong body of British officials was needed to help to carry out the policy and maintain the British standards of impartiality and integrity.—Reuter.

ANOTHER PORTFOLIO FOR THE DUCH

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini has undertaken another Ministerial portfolio namely, Colonies, Sgr. Federzoni having resigned. He has now seven portfolios namely, Prime Minister, Foreign, Interior, War Navy Aviation and Colonies.—Reuter's Special.

LEADER OF "JUSTICE" PARTY

WHO WILL SUCCEED PANAGAL

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

It is understood that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Indian Liberal Federation will be convened shortly preparatory to holding a special session of the Federation for the purpose of electing a leader of the Justice Party in the place of the late Rajah of Panagal.—A. P.

UNITING ALL PARTIES ON COMMON PLATFORM

NEED FOR OVERLOOKING COMMUNAL ISSUES

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

Speaking at a meeting at Nurshidabad Mr. J. N. Gupta, late member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, adumbrated the policy and principles of the new party of which he is the chief sponsor. He said that his idea was to bring all political parties and organisations on a common platform for constructive work in the country. They would be satisfied with Dominion status at the earliest possible moment.

"I am quite aware" he concluded, "that no Government whatever its resources, and however noble its ideals will be able to attain very much and make any lasting impression in fighting the real enemies in the path of the regeneration of India without continuous and active cooperation of the people themselves. That cooperation our party will be prepared to give to Government and it remains for Government to Justify our trust and our confidence."

WHERE TRUE STATESMANSHIP LIES.

The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad presiding said that the great fact to note was that circumstanced as they were Hindus and Muslims must stand or fall, sink or swim together. Temporary triumphs might blind them to the fact, passions of the hour might warp their judgement about it but viewing the matter calmly there could be no two opinions about it. True statesmanship therefore lay in finding out and multiplying their points of contact, disarming mutual jealousies and promoting better understanding of each other. It seems to me, he added, that if we turn our thoughts for the moment from Hindu-Moslem relations generally and make up our minds to work on a concrete and practical programme both communities will find it possible to work shoulder to shoulder with surprisingly little difference between them and a great deal more of mutual tolerance and spirit of concession.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST DR. RAEJI

JUDGMENT TO BE GIVEN TO-DAY

SURAT, Des. 18.

Dr. M. K. Raeji President of the Surat Hindu Mahasabha who is charged under section 153A I.P.C. appeared before the Special Magistrate, Mr. E. G. Taylor, to hand over certain translations of documents already put in as exhibits during the hearing of the case.

Dr. Raeji was given to understand by the court that the date of the judgment had been altered to Friday instead of Saturday as previously intimated.

The Public Prosecutor Mr. Jhaveri stated that to avoid misunderstanding he wanted to be more clear in connection with his appeal to the court made at the close of his address, asking for a deterrent sentence in case Raeji was found guilty. He said that he had said so under written instructions from the Government of Bombay which were conveyed to him by the local authorities. Dr. Raeji thereupon enquiried of the Public Prosecutor whether these instructions were issued specially in his case or whether it was so also in the case of the other riot prosecution. The Public Prosecutor replied that he had also received similar instructions regarding one other case. The accused requested the court to take note of the public prosecutor's statement on record.

The Magistrate said it was not necessary to do so as he had no concern with such instructions.—A. P.

APOSTLES OF CHANGELESS HUMANITY

"EVANGELISTS OF GOSPEL OF DESPAIR"

VICEROY LECTURES TO ROTARIANS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

At a luncheon given by the Rotary Club is Calcutta, His Excellency the Viceroy, in the Course of his speech said:—

Rotary is now a world organisation and the mainspring of the movement and that which has been instrumental in winning for it the influence that it holds is the fact that it has become one of the assembly grounds for those who desire to join hands for the betterment of the human race. Such an ambition fortunately for the world has always existed and it is natural enough that men should have devoted much intellectual energy to the question of what are the governing qualities of human nature by which the achievement of such a purpose is presumably conditioned. On this matter human judgment has tended to fall into different schools.

GOSPEL OF DESPAIR.

It is so easy appraisement to make, and I concern myself to-day only with the endeavour to indicate some of the evidence by which in the national and international sphere our judgment may be affected. It is no doubt possible to give plenty of examples of the continued assertion of the primitive instincts of man. But I would record it as my emphatic opinion that those who would assert that human nature is unchanging, unchanged and unchangeable are the evangelists of a gospel of despair. Surely were we to adopt their creed we should rub ourselves of that which is at once the most powerful incentive and control in life, but apart from this, I do not believe that history can be invoked to support any such conclusion. Let me take as illustrations two or three dominant instances by which the matter may be tried. When Wilberforce was agitating for the abolition of slavery, it will be remembered that his efforts were widely resisted on a variety of grounds.

CHANGE IN SOCIAL THOUGHT.

Or again, take the change that has come over social thought on such matters as the general obligations of wealth, the responsibilities of capital in regard to the labour that it employs or the protection of women. It is not that evils and grave evils do not exist in our midst to-day, but they do not exist without a wide public opinion being increasingly awake to their existence. Lastly take the question of war. I cannot doubt that as we look back over 100 or 150 years, we see that the public opinion of the world upon the moral and ethical aspects of war has undergone a transformation and making all allowance for the fact that the outlook of our own generation has invitably been coloured by personal experience, the establishment of the League of Nations and the signature of the Pact to be associated in history with the name of Mr. Kellogg seem to me two of the most notable examples of the working of mass opinion that we are ever likely to see.

HUMAN NATURE.

On such evidence, and I think there is plenty more that one could adduce, I would assert that, so far from human nature remaining static, moral influences are every day gaining strength. It is, of course, certain that human nature being what it is, we shall experience many setbacks. It is also, of course, true that the mass of mankind is too deeply engrossed in their own immediate problems of life to be able to see the big issues clear. At the same time, those who have the qualities or opportunity to see the vision of what might and ought to be can count as ally one of the most natural qualities of all human nature. Every man is a worshipper at the shrine of some loyalty which claims his affection and subconsciously inspires his love. It may be his family, his class, his creed, his home or what you will and the nature of its influence upon his own life and the life around him will depend upon whether the immediate loyalty that claims his allegiance is itself adjusted to something wider, for without this it may easily become a cramping and restrictive influence where it ought to be a stimulating and ennobling inspiration, and thus the task of those who wish to serve their generation would seem in great part to be that of bringing all those loyalties social, national racial, religious and the rest into the harmony which each demands for their full fruition and which is necessary for the highest development of Man.—A. P.

SHAIKH SAHEB OF MANGROL VISITS MORVI

(From a Correspondent.)

MORVI, Dec. 16.

By the cordial invitation of H. H. the Maharajasaheb of Morvi, H. H. the Shaikh Saheb of Mangrol visited Morvi on the 14th instant.

Next morning the Maharaja Saheb personally took Shaikh Saheb in his motor car to show all that was worth seeing at Morvi but unfortunately Shaikh Saheb being very weak could not get down nor finish the programme and feeling very weak was driven back by Maharaja Saheb to Shanti Vilas where he was staying. The Maharaja Saheb allowed him to return and saw him off at the station with cordial greetings.

AMERICAN DELEGATE TO T. U. CONGRESS ARRESTED

Mr. Johnston Put in Car and Taken to Dhanbad

DEWAN CHAMANLAL'S WARNING TO GOVERNMENT

JHARIA, Dec. 18.

Mr. J. W. Johnston, a representative of the League against Imperialism, who attended the session of the Trade Union Congress to-day, was arrested at 9-30 p.m. when the Congress was being adjourned for the day. Police officers were waiting outside the pandal, and when he came out after delivering a speech exhorting Indian Trade Unions to get affiliated to the League against Imperialism was taken in custody and was conveyed to Dhanbad by car.

It is authoritatively understood that the Behar Government has nothing to do with the arrest which is evidently under instructions from the Bengal Government. A few days ago, he was served with orders by the latter Government for leaving British India by sea.—A. P.

DEWAN CHAMANLAL'S WARNING TO GOVT.

MR. JOHNSTON'S ARREST IS VINDICTIVE

Jharia, Dec. 19.

Dewan Chamanlal moved a resolution at the meeting of the Executive of T. U. Congress at Jharia condemning the action of Government in arresting Mr. Johnston a representative of the League against Imperialism. The arrest was considered a deliberate attack against Labour Organisations in the country. Mr. Chamanlal said that it was a dangerous move on the the part of Government from the point of view that such a move might lead workers to violence.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

Whilst deploring the murder of the European police officer at Lahore, whose name he said was mentioned in connection with the assault on Lala Lajpatrai, he warned Government that though they were following policy of non-violence, if the time came and the need arose and if there would be no other way than violence for their interests, then they would little hesitate to take this course. Government looked upon the strength of labour organisations with a suspicious eye and it was this that had inspired the arrest of Jhonston.

VINDICTIVE.

The speaker characterised the action of Government as vindictive and declared that if Government was vindictive they on their part would be vindictive too. He appealed to the house not to be excited. It was an incidence in their struggle. He exhorted all to form more powerful Trade Unions throughout the country as an answer to such an action.

Mr. E. Kirk of Madras Tramway and Electric Employees Union supporting the resolution said it was a misguided policy.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also supported the resolution. He appeared for more solidarity and co-ordinated activity in labour organisations as a real answer to Jhonston's arrest.

The resolution was passed unanimously and the President was authorised to communicate the resolution to the League Jhonston represented.—A. P.

WHO HAVE BEEN THE TRUE FRIENDS OF INDIA?

STRAIGHT QUESTIONS TO LORD IRWIN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Speaking at the European Association dinner at Calcutta, Lord Irwin is reported to have stigmatised Nationalist leaders as the "False Friends of India!" May we know from Lord Irwin as to who, in his opinion, have been the "True Friends of India?" Are they:

(1) Mir Jaffars and Mir Cassims

(2) Or Shafis and Haroons and Purdwans?

(3) Or Lord Clive and his companions?

(4) Or Lord Hastings and his upholders?

(5) Or the East India Company and its Directors?

(6) Or Lord Wellesley, who crushed the martial races of India?

(7) Or Lord Dalhousie, who swallowed Indian territories?

(8) Or Lord Dufferin, who followed Dalhousie's policy?

(9) Or Lord Curzon, who divided Bengal and organised subdued repression of Indians?

(10) Or O'Dwyer and Dyer of the Jallianwalla Baug Massacre?

(11) Or Chelmsford, who condoned these brutal acts?

(12) Or Malcolm Hailey, who by his Reverse Councils, threw away India's eighty crores into British vaults?

(13) Or Sydenham and Meston, who have eaten India's salt, and hurt her at every turn?

(14) Or Lord Lloyd and Company, who sunk Bombay's crores in the Back Bay Muddle?

(15) Or Basil Blackett, who has ruined India's Trade and Industry by his 18d. Ratio?

(16) Or Lord Birkenhead and Co., who have supported all acts of repression by the White Bureaucracy in India?

(17) Or the Inspectors General of Police who are the little Czars in India?

(18) Or the I.C.S.'s, who often remind us of Walpoles?

Lord Irwin, please tell us plainly, which of these worthies you hold up before Britain and India as model friends of India? Lord Irwin, India is awake. India is astir. India is pining for Freedom. Her starvation is acute. Her cup of humiliation is full. Her anguish is deep. Her determination is hardening; and no ultimatums or repressions will muzzle her, puzzle her to-day.

Lord Irwin, you are misreading the situation. You are misjudging its strength and depth. Coercion has led to disruptions of Empires. "righteous are the only chosen people of God; and who can say to-day, that Britain's Rule in India is righteous—or was righteous any day?

So whilst there is time, act like a true follower of Christ, and save Britain and Hind from sorrow and strife.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

MESSAGE OF HOPE TO MINERS

PRINCE OF WALES TAKES UP CAUSE

RECAPTURE WARTIME SPIRIT OF SELF-SACRIFICE

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Prince of Wales has taken up the cause of the distressed persons in the mining areas and had issued a direct personal appeal on their behalf. He says that he has been painfully impressed by the suffering which exists in the mining areas and adds:—

"We must all join in one combined national effort to help the women and children in these areas". At the Lord Mayor's invitation he has accepted the position of the Patron of Lord Mayor's Fund and asks everyone to contribute to it generously, according to his means. He says:

"Let us recapture the spirit that prevailed during the war when we recognised every effort made by the Government as a new call to individual self-sacrifice. Government have their duties, but each one of us has also an individual duty of showing in practical ways our determination to alleviate the suffering and rekindle hope among these distressed fellow-countrymen of ours."—Reuter's Special.

SALE OF KURLA MILLS

MULJI HARIDAS PROPERTY FETCHES 6 LAKHS

"The Property Market" writes:—

"The sale of the Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills with machinery complete and a huge area of land (something like a lakh and a half of sq. yards) did not take place. One expects an announcement to be made later.

Talking of mills there seems to be no doubt that the buyer of the Mulji Haridas property at Kalyan made a big bargain in buying at Rs. 6 lakhs. It is said to have cost between Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 lakhs and one would have thought the machinery to be worth more."

SAFEGUARDING SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

The newly formed Bombay Shareholders' Association approved and adopted at the meeting of the Association held on the 15th November last, Memorandum and Regulations of the Association. The following are some of the principal clauses of the memorandum:—

The name of the Association is "The Bombay Shareholders' Association." The office of the Association will be situate in the town of Bombay.

The objects for which the Association is established, are:—

(a) To promote, protect, and safeguard the rights and interests of Shareholders and the investing public: (b) To watch the working of the Indian Companies Act Co-operative Societies Act, Indian Life Insurance Companies Act, Provident Insurance Societies Act, Societies Registration Act, The Imperial Bank of India Act, and all other acts and legislations relating to Currency, Trading, Banking, Insurance, and other Companies or Associations, and to suggest from time to time such amendments thereof as would advance the welfare of investors and to consider and provide means for the study, consideration and discussion of and to organise public opinion on all or any questions relating to the system, working and management of Joint Stock enterprise, Currency, Banking Trade (Import or Export or anywise relating thereto. (c) To create, promote and foster healthy and intelligent interest among investors in regard to their investments and to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among them on all subjects conducive to their common good:

(d) To organise and hold meetings for the discussion of matters concerning the welfare of shareholders:

(e) To collect disseminate, publish and distribute from time to time statistical and other information as well as pamphlets and circulars calculated to advance the interests of shareholders or the objects of the Association: (f) To affiliate and or to co-operate with any Association established in India with similar aims and objects. (g) To approach the Directors, Agents, Secretaries, or other officers of any Company with the object of inquiring into and discussing any question or matter in which members of the Association may be interested as shareholders and from time to time arrange suitable deputations in that behalf: the idea being to foster a spirit of co-operation and good will between them: (h) To examine, promote, support, or oppose legislative and other measures affecting the rights and interests of shareholders and to make representations in proper quarters and undertake initiate or carry on legislation and/or propaganda work for the purpose of getting the rights and interests of shareholders recognised and their grievances suitably redressed and for obtaining just treatment:

BUYING OF SHARES.

(i) To buy shares of a Company or Corporation on account of the Association for such amount or to such extent only as would enable the Association to obtain a vote in such Company or Corporation and to get the same transferred to the name of the Association or its nominee. (j) To prepare adopt and put into effect a course of active propaganda in order to educate public opinion on the objects of the Association: (k) To nominate or propose any member or office-bearer of the Association or any other person as a Director of any Company or Corporation or as a member of any Committee appointed in relation to such Company or Corporation, as also to nominate any member or members of the Association to appear before any Committee, Board, Commission, or a body of persons appointed to inquire into questions affecting the interests of the Association and its members:

(l) To employ professional or other expert assistance in connection with any of the affairs of the Association and pay for the same: (m) To provide suitable buildings rooms and other facilities for the purpose of the Association: (n) To provide and maintain a suitable Library for the purpose of the Association:

INVESTMENT OF MONEYS.

(o) To invest the moneys of the Association not immediately required upon securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act, as well as to deposit the same with any Bank or Banks approved of by the Committee either in current account or in the form of fixed deposits, provided however that the Association in General Meeting may resolve to invest its funds for buying land and buildings or for erecting buildings for its own use having power to let on rent such parts of the buildings as may not be required for its own use: (p) To collect subscriptions and donations for the purpose of the association from members or non-members and to use them to meet the outgoings of the Association or for any other particular purpose within the objects of the Association or for promoting and/or furthering the objects of the Association: (q) To obtain any legislation either from the provincial or Imperial Indian legislatures for enabling the Association to carry any of its objects into effect or for any other purpose as may seem expedient and to oppose any legislation, proceedings or applications which may seem calculated to affect or prejudice directly or indirectly the interests of the investing public:

INSTITUTION OF ACTIONS.

(r) To institute, prosecute and defend all such actions suits and proceedings civil or criminal as may be considered necessary or proper or expedient for furthering and/or promoting or securing the objects of the Association and the same to compromise, settle or refer to arbitrations as(s) To procure if the Committee of the Association by majority of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting so decide the registration of the Association as a Company with limited liability under the Indian Companies Act or under any legislation with such conditions and on such terms as may be resolved upon: (t) The objects specified in each paragraph of this clause shall except where otherwise expressed be independent main objects and shall be no-wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or the name of the Association: (u) And generally the doing all other lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above or cognate objects.

KARNATAK ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

SOME IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS

BIJAPUR, Dec. 18.

The following are some of the important resolutions adopted at the Karnatak all parties' Conference, with Dr. Besant in the chair.

This Conference records its high appreciation of the signal services to the country rendered by Pandit Motilal Nehru and his Committee by their report.

This Conference records its sense of gratitude to the Nehru Committee and the Lucknow All-Parties' Conference for the recognition of the rights of the people of Karnatak to a separate province of their own. It also places on record its appreciation of the services of Mr. Divekar in ably placing before the Nehru Committee the case for Karnatak unification.

SYSTEM OF GOVT.

Without restricting in any way the right of those who stand for complete independence to work for their goal this Conference demands that full responsible government, that is to say, a system of government where the executive is fully controlled by the majority of the elected representatives of the people, be immediately granted to India as the minimum united demand and that her status be not less than that of any self-governing dominion.

This Conference without binding itself to accept all the details of the Nehru Report accepts it generally and accepts particularly its recommendations as regards (1) the declaration of rights, (2) the redistribution of provinces, (3) the solution of the communal problem and (4) the relation of the States and British India.

NEHRU REPORT IS REFUSED

In case the National demand as put forth in the Nehru Report and the All-Parties' Conference is refused this Conference recommends to the All-Party Convention to be held at Calcutta to adopt the following measures in order to create the necessary sanction for the enforcement of the said demand.

1. To refrain from participating in the work of the then Constitution;

2. To boycott all foreign cloth and organise Khaddar work.

SYMPATHY FOR STATES SUBJECTS

This Conference is in full sympathy with the endeavours of the subjects of Native States for securing responsible government in their respective territories and rights and privileges similar to those enjoyed by British Indian subjects.—A.P.

LORD MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

GENEROUS AND QUICK RESPONSE

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Funds are coming in at the rate of 5,000 sterling daily to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the relief of the distressed in the coalfields. The largest contribution hitherto has been twenty-five thousand sterling by F. K. Kielberg, Chairman of Anglo-Danish Society and Managing Director of the United Molasses.—Reuter's Special.

FOR SERVICE OF COUNTRY

50,000 VOLUNTEERS OFFER FOR MILITARY SERVICE

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Asuncion, Paraguay.—Over 50,000 volunteers presented themselves for military service. Thirty-thousand of them have been accepted and enrolled. Theree boatloads of volunteers have left for the northern frontier.—Reuter.

DR. BULSARA V. CORPORATION

The Director of Information, Bomba.

To The Editor, of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the proceedings of Dr. Bulsara's case against the Municipal Corporation appearing in your paper in which the name of one Mr. Bapoobhai Desai is mentioned.

Having been connected the some leading Bombay Public Institutions since the year 1917 and as I happen to bear the same name I have had several inquiries since the publication of the proceedings in the daily newspapers. As such report has been widely circulated and has created wrong impression on the minds of the readers of your paper who know me personally or otherwise, I shall thank you if you will kindly publish my denial that I have had nothing whatsoever to do with this case, with which some namesake of mine was privileged to be associated as reported in the proceedings of this case.—Yours etc.,

BAPOOBHAI BHIMBHAI DESAI.

NO REVOLT IN AFGHAN ARMY

(Continued from page 7.)

day's issue of the "Times of India" a telegram from Delhi, regarding the Shinvaris rebels. The reporter himself informs that the communications have been cut off—then how was it that he could secure this unreliable news from Delhi?

Only yesterday I received an official post, together with two telegrams, from Kabul via Jalalabad which proves that the reports have been exaggerated. I, therefore, officially contradict this unauthentic report received from Delhi, and assure the public to give in details the statement of report shortly hereafter."

BRITISH AEROPLANE FORCED TO LAND.

EXPERIMENTING TO ESTABLISH COMMUNICATION WITH KABUL

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

More particulars regarding the position at Kabul are slowly coming in. The rebels are reported to have seized two forts overlooking the city with large quantities of arms and ammunition and to be awaiting reinforcements to press the attack.

It is now learnt that one Royal Air Force aeroplane, which was engaged in the attempt to establish communication with the British Legation, with a view to the evacuation of British and Indian women and children, should the situation demand, was unfortunately compelled by a shot through the radiator to make a forced landing apparently in the neighbourhood of Kabul. Immediate efforts were made by Kurram and Khyber authorities to send assistance, but news of the exact locality is not yet to hand and it is not known whether the pilot and observer landed safely.

INTERMITTENT COMMUNICATION.

Intermittent communication is being maintained between India and Kabul by Quetta-Kandahar telegraph line, but it appears that communication between the telegraph office and the British Legation which is at some distance from the city is not at present feasible.—A. P.

BRIGANDS ATTACK ON KABUL SUBURB REPULSED

LEADERS KILLED OR CAPTURED

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The Afghan Legation states that it has received a telegram from Kabul dated to-day, stating that 400 brigands led by Badcha Saquau attacked the suburb of Kabul on December 16. Government forces were engaged for few hours, after which leaders of the band either killed or captured. The raid was repulsed.

The situation in Kabul is now very quiet. The eastern province of Jalalabad is also normal.—A. P.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN AFGHANISTAN

SCARING REPORTS DENIED BY BOMBAY AFGHAN CONSUL

The following is a Press Communique issued by the Afghan Consulate in Bombay:—

This is the second time that the Sango Khail or Shinvaris have revolted against the Government, on the ground that they were exempted from compulsory education, payment of taxes and conscription system in the reign of late Abdar Rehman Khan and Habibulla Khan. As the present Government made no exemption or distinction of laws against any tribe whatsoever, the Shinvaris gathered together round the Government House at Achin, burnt the students' chairs, tables etc., and attacked the camp thereafter, resulting to several loss of lives on their part. When the fresh recruitment of the troops arrived from Jalalabad and Daka the rebels dispersed and blocked up the roads to Jalalabad in batches and began to disturb the people. At this time the aeroplanes were flying isto the air over the disturbed areas to find out the exact situation of the rebels and dropped leaflets of the Commander of the Jalalabad troops among the rebels to persuade them to come round peacefully, as Government did not want to use force against them. But the attitude of the tribes became more and more serious and the Government was compelled to fight them out, with consequence of heavy casualties among the tribes.

Thereafter at the request of the rebels, a Jirgah was held under the supervision of Government Officials, loyalist party and the representatives of the rebels, to discuss the peace problems. The discussion of the Jirgah is not yet known. Government troops together with the loyalist Eastern tribes being armed, are gathering themselves at the appointed disturbed places. Also the inhabitants of Hazar Nay Basval, Daka, Akund Musa, warned the rebellions to be peaceful and loyal because according to the Islamic Sheriat if any of the tribes or nation disobey the law and order of the Government, are supposed to be sinners and guilty.

The latest information from Kabul indicates that thousands of persons from Laghman have entered in Jalalabad to be recruited in the army. The telephones that were destroyed by the rebel are under repairs and the report that rebels entered Jalalabad is not at all true, on the contrary it was Khukyani tribe who entered there to suppress the rebellions. Further reports concerning the advancements of the rebels to Kabul, symphathising of the Government troops with the rebels and the seige of Kabul are totally untrue, as a regular telegraph and postal delivery from Kabul to-day absolutely falsify all the reports appearing in the daily papers.

This Consulate, therefore, strongly contradicts all the informations and reports appearing in the daily papers, through different sources. Side by side it is to be borne in mind that such false and alarming reports appearing in the papers are quite unlawful according to the international laws and will not be devoid of troubles and difficulties on the part of the contributors of such reports.

The satisfactory decision of the Jirgah is awaited and will be submitted to the generous public very shortly.

ALL IS WELL WITH BRITISH LEGATION

SIR AUSTEN'S ASSURANCE IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Dec. 19.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Sir Austen Chamberlain said he had no information with regard to the developments in Afghanistan since he learned that the brigand tribesmen captured two forts west of Kabul on December 15.

The British Legation was apparently unable to use wireless station in the vicinity of the Palace which is in the centre of the city. The report from an aeroplane which flew over Kabul yesterday indicated that the aerodrome in the neighbourhood of the Palace was still in possession of the loyal troops. The aeroplane received a message by means of signals that all was well at the British Legation.

The leaders of the tribesmen had assured His Majesty's Minister on December 14 that they were not hostile to the Legation, but, added Sir A. Chamberlain, the Government of India would take necessary steps to ensure the safety of the British nationals.—Reuter.

ZEND AVESTA AND MAGYARS

PROF. ZAJTI'S LECTURE

Professor Francis Zajti of Budapest who is now in India to promoting inter-relationship of studies between the Hungarians and the Indo-Scythians among the different peoples of this country, especially the Zoroastrians, delivered a lecture on Tuesday evening at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Fort, Bombay on the subject—"The Zend Avesta and the Magyar People." Shams-ul-Ulema Dr. Dastur Darab P. Sanjana, presided.

In the course of his discourse which was illustrated by magic lantern slides, Professor Zajti said that the ancestors of the Magyar people were Scythian-Hun elements of the Turanians who fought in the days of Zarthustra in 1000 B.C. and earlier against the Bactrian-Scythian elements as brother nation. The inherited estate of Turan and Bactria came to them from their common ancestor—Feridun. Their religion was identical and the sacerdotal duties were provided by the order of the Magi priests. When this common religion was reformed by Zarthustra, the King of Turan attacked the brother king of Bactria, because the latter had accepted the new religion and made it the official religion of the State, declaring the Avesta as the basis of their religion. Bactria at last became victorious in the religious wars, one part of Turan making submission whilst the prisoners of war were forced to accept the religion of the Avesta.

The Turanians who remained opponents of the Avesta founded a new realm on the borders of China. Many centuries later, when they were expelled from China they came again under the spell of the Avesta. This happened when the Yue-tsi, later on the 'White Huns' took possession of Bactria, the real home of the Avesta religion. Thus during the great reform. Turan opposed and rejected the revelation born and grown in the atmosphere of the Hun-Scythian religion and robbed itself of its most valuable ideology. This was the real "great Turanian doom". The Avesta then hand in hand with Bactria started upon its victorious round and became the religion of the state in Media and Persia.

Shams-ul-Ulema, Dr. J. J. Modi referred to a scheme proposed by Professor Zajti for an inter-relation of studies between the Hungarians and the Parsis and suggested that two or three Scholars from Hungaria might be welcomed in Bombay to study Avesta and Pehlavi languages and to make researches in the literature and history of ancient Persia. He made an appeal to Parsi scholars of Avesta to go to Hungary to study the Hungarian language and impart to the Hungarians a knowledge of Zoroastrianism.

CENSURE MOTION AGAINST MR. MOHANLAL DESAI WITHDRAWN

REJECT ALL CANDIDATES AS THEY HAVE ACTED AGAINST B. P. C. C. MANDATE SAYS IYER

The censure of motion brought by Mr. V. A. Desai against Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai for his conduct in the Corporation in voting against the provision of common drinking pots in Municipal Schools, was again the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held in the Congress House on Wednesday evening. Mr. J. B. Patel was in the chair.

Mr. V. Desai moved:—

"This House condemns the action of Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, a Congress member as also a member of the present Municipal Corporation, and elected on the Congress Nationalist Municipal Party ticket, having defied both at the Corporation and outside, the acknowledged principles of removal of untouchability and calls upon him to resign his seat in the Corporation."

Mr. R. K. Vaidya raised a point of order that Mr. Mohanlal Desai was not a member of the B. P. C. C. and therefore the B. P. C. C. had no jurisdiction to condemn his conduct. He further pointed out that the B. P. C. C. had ceased its control over the Congress candidates as soon as the Municipal elections were over and they had formed the Nationalist Municipal Party in the Corporation.

The Chairman ruled out Mr. Vaidya's objections.

NOT A PLEASANT DUTY.

Speaking in favour of his motion Mr. Desai said that it was not a pleasure to him to move a vote of censure against his own friend, Mr. Mohanlal Desai. He did this because to him party principles were above personal considerations. The question was whether Mr. Mohanlal Desai as a member of the Congress had not violated the principle of the removal of untouchability by voting against the resolution in the Corporation. The speaker then read a letter of Mr. Mohanlal Desai in which he justified his conduct. He said that the Nationalist Municipal Party had not issued any mandate on the subject. What he did was in accordance with the wishes of his constituency and did not amount to defiance of party mandates. If the B. P. C. C. disapproved his action, he was prepared to withdraw his candidature from the Congress Party.

Continuing, Mr. Desai asked whether a Congress candidate was responsible to his constituency or the Congress Party itself? It was with a view to ascertain this that he had moved the motion.

Mr. Niphadkar seconded the motion.

Mr. Krishna Iyer opposing said that Mr. Mohanlal voted against the Corporation resolution long before he signed the Congress pledge. The Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. accepted his candidature after his having unreservedly signed the pledge and it could not take note of events that happened months ago. If past action was taken into consideration the B. P. C. C. would have to reject all candidates. He reminded the House that even Mr. B. T. Desai had voted against Labour representation on the University Senate in the Bombay Council.

Mr. I. S. Patel opposed the motion on the same ground.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

After some more discussion, Mr. Desai agreed to withdraw the motion, the Chairman with the consent of the House allowing him to do so.

Mr. M. N. Talpade then moved the following resolution which was passed unanimously:—

"Resolved that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee extends its cordial invitation to the Indian National Congress to hold its sessions in Bombay in the year 1929."

THE GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION

The ninth annual social gathering of the members of the above Association was celebrated on the 16th instant, at People's Jinnah Hall between, Mr. V. P. Mayemkar, presiding. The principal persons, who spoke regarding the Topics of interest to the Goan Hindus, were Mr. V. A. Bhonsle, Mr. A. K. Priyolkar, and Dr. V. P. Kamat. There was a big attendance of members and invited guests.

Having read in the Sunday edition of the "Chronicle" that Prof. D. A. Kamat the famous ventriloquist of Goa would perform at the Jinnah Hall there was a great rush of uninvited guests who thought that the performance was open for the public. The management of the gathering however, had to disappoint such comers with much regret.

The audience was made quite merry by Prof. Kamat by his amusing and skilful performance. He kept the audience spell-bound during the time he performed. After Mr. D. L. Bhagwat Sang some beautiful songs and the light refreshments were served this pleasant function came to a close.

Lahore.—Mr. Tapp, Sessions Judge passed orders on Wednesday in the appeal of C. Harish of the "New Age", a defunct English weekly against his conviction and sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment for alleged cheating. The Judge accepted the appeal and acquitted the accused.—A.P.

MOTOR TRAFFIC SIGNALS

A NOVEL DEVICE

Mr. P. B. Mehta of Poona, who has several Patents to his credit, has recently invented a novel device which is a great improvement on the present modes of signalling directions from motor cars specially at night time.

At present there is no mode of signalling directions except that of putting out the arm, when the driver intends to turn to the right. There is nothing to show what direction a car coming from the opposite direction will take, and both the police pointsman on duty as well as the traffic are very frequently puzzled and considerable difficulty is experienced more particularly after sunset. With a view to put an end to those perplexities and confusion in traffic at cross roads Mr. Mehta has invented a novel and very useful device which is certain to attract all motorists and will go a long way towards improving the present conditions.

Mr. Mehta has devised an easily pliable mechanical contrivance in the form of a metal ring to be clamped on the rim of the Head Lamp of a car. Between the two horizontal brockets attached to this ring, there is a revolving disc which has a rod transparent sign of an arrow. If the driver wishes to turn either to the right or to the left he has only to manipulate a cord or wire which brings the revolving disc into play and partially eclipses the rays of light projecting from the head lamp. This causes the red arrow to stand out prominently and serve as a very good and conspicuous signal even from a long distance. After completing the turn to the right or left or the road the cord may be released and the disc automatically resumes its normal position by means of a spring which works on the pivots of the disc.

This new device deserves special notice by the motoring public and the authorities, and it is honed that the W. I. A. A. who have been rendering strenuous services to the city and who have made public safety their prime care, will certainly interest themselves in this and do whatever may be doomed necessary.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

In the share market jute shares were a somewhat better market to-day consequent upon more interest was taken by bazar operators in which a few of heavier priced stocks were also prominent. Outside support however was not much in evidence. Towards the close the tone was firmer. Coals continued to attract sellers and prices are still on decline. Teas remained with a steady undertone though demand was on a moderate scale. In miscellaneous nothing of an interesting nature was recorded in this section. Government securities were dull and lifeless. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3-1/2 per cent Government paper Rs. 72/3, 4-1/2 per cent loan 1955/60 94/5, percent loan 1945/55 103/10.

Banks:—Bank of India 101/8, Central Bank of India 25, Imperial Bank fully paid 1477/8.

Railways:—Barasat Basirhat Light Railway 88.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton ord 29/8, New Ring ord 110.

Jutes:—Alliance ord 331/8, Auckland ord 348, Barnagore 316, Bally ord 330, Budge Budge ord 314/8, Caledonian 358, Cheviot 358, Clive 41/4, Delta ord 848, Fort William ord 452, Gondalpara ord 1200, Howrah 54/8, Hukumchand ord 25/15, India 281/8, Kamarhatty ord 729/8, Kankinarrah 603/8, Khardah 6 percent pref 103, Lansdowne 308, National 33, Orient 334, Presidency 11/7, Reliance 85/8, Waverley 9/4.

Coals:—Bengal 377, Equitable 16/12, Lakurka 3.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 10/14, Shahjahanpore Electric par, Britannia Engineering 3/14, Indian Iron and Steel 17/5, Indian Standard Wagon ord 46, Marshall and Sons 3, Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref 88/8, United Flour 25/8 Madan Theatres 3/14 Midnapore Zemindary 132.

Teas:—Bishnauth 36/4, Dantamara 6/2 Namburnadi ord 8/8, Patrakola ord 1085/8 Rydak 77, Sulgma 13/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one thirtyseconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one sixteenths pence.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Madras.—The Madras Corporation at a meeting on Tuesday Mr. Swami Venkatachelam Chetty presiding adopted a resolution moved from the chair, expressing sorrow at the demise of the Raja of Panagal and adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.—A.P.

Poona.—The Gita Dharma Mandal, Poona, requests all Hindu Sabha institutions, Societies and Clubs to celebrate the Gita Day with lectures, kirtans and processions on December 22, the eleventh day of the bright half of Margashirsha as on this day the Mahabharata War commenced and the Gita was preached by Krishna to Arjuna on Kurukshetra.—A.P.

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PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST

MORE PLAIN FACTS ABOUTS KHADDAR

(Continued from page 6).

their own cloth as a domestic industry. The current of modern life has not yet reached them, they are still holding to the simple primitive type of life and persisting in their old modes and habits. But their number is very few and gradually dwindling. The Khaddar movement may have added a few more to their number, but they are rather the exceptions which prove the rule. The avowed object of the present movement is to help the poor people to supplement their slender income by spinning and the Khaddar organisations all over the country are chiefly engaged in disposing of the yarn obtained from the spinners.

INDUSTRIALISM AND ITS EVILS.

While admitting that industrialism is already upon us Mr. Khandeshi would say: "Thus far and no further." This appears like the divine fiat. Let there be light and there was light! I have shown that big machinery and large scale production is indispensable if we would remove the deep poverty of our people. I do not ignore the evils, but I have said that big machinery does not necessarily imply all the evils of industrialism. The evils are being corrected everywhere. Mr. Gregg in his book gives a dark picture of industrial life in the West which, however, was true only in the early days of industrialism. Since the Factory Act was passed in England in 1833 things have rapidly advanced. Writing of the condition in the West towards the close of the 19th century Dr. Ludwig Stein of the University of Bern observed: "The philanthropic phase of social politics is now over. The protection of the labouring classes against an inadmissible expenditure of their working powers, against substances prejudicial to health in their work against prolonging the periods of work beyond the point sanctioned by society, against massing of the labouring classes in hygienically unsound localities, against injuries to the coming generation in the form of child labour and the labour of woman—all these just requirements of society have to-day, thanks to our sharp social sensibility, come to be generally accepted."

Now the factory workers in the West live a life which is a luxury in comparison with the wretched life lived by our agriculturists. In America the labourers often earn enough to keep their own motor cars! England is pre-eminently an industrial country, but the general condition of living there is beyond the dream of the average Indian. All these are capitalistic countries. Socialistic Russia has held before the world the ideal of a novel solution of all the evils of industrialism. India also will solve the problems in her own way. How can the evils be overcome unless one enters into it?

WORK AND LEISURE.

The United States of America is the leading industrial nation of the day. Only sixty years ago she was mainly an agricultural country and her condition was as bad as ours. But she has combined specialisation in manufactures with agriculture and in this way she has been able to utilise her economic resources to the fullest extent. This is the secret of her economic and political strength. India also must proceed on this line and once her political serfdom is ended her progress will be marvellous.

Mr. Khandeshi refers to the Charkha as a healthy recreation and refresher. I wonder whether he has ever spun himself or is labouring under a hypnotic charm. Spinning is at least as much tedious as any other work and people take to it only with a view to earn something, to supply some want. The leisure hours of our labourers and agriculturists should be devoted not to such work but to true recreation by study, rest and enjoyments; only under these conditions they can hope to grow to their full human stature. Writing of the present condition of the labourers in the West an historian observes: "In the past, when Labour was performed by slaves or serfs, leisure was enjoyed only by the very few wealthy persons. But now that machinery is superseding human labour, it has become possible for millions to enjoy a certain degree of leisure. The work-day is gradually being shortened to eight hours, holidays are more frequent, and vacations more general. This gives opportunities of recreation and culture to many who, in the past, were sunk in misery and ignorance."

AN EYE-OPENER.

My statement that Charkha stands in the way of village reconstruction has given a shock to many as it has been the fashion since the days of Non-Co-operation to regard Charkha as being synonymous with village work. I purposely gave that shock so that it might serve as an eye-opener. It is said that Khaddar workers incidentally do such work as treating the sick people with medicine, teaching the alphabet to the illiterate, removing the bane of untouchability, and so forth. But all these things could have been done better if the energy of the workers had not been mainly taken up by the sterile Khaddar work, and those functions not made secondary. Then, what is true village work? You cannot organise the villagers simply by distributing medicines to them or opening primary schools or libraries. The essence of village work is to bring a new light, a new awakening, to rouse in the hearts of the villagers the desire to raise the standard of their living to make them dynamic and to induce them to combine with one another to change and improve their condition in every possible way. All this is not done by Khaddar which, on the contrary, teaches people the virtue of poverty and reconciles them to their lot by adding a few annas to their miserable monthly income. The Charkha is truly an opiate and not a renovator!

WANTED OPEN MIND.

Mr. Khandeshi gives me a parting advice not to criticise Khaddar without knowledge. I can assure him that I have read more of Khaddar literature and seen more of Khaddar work as well as the actual condition of our poor people than he and his friends fondly imagine. In my turn let me tell Khaddarites of Khandesh as well as other places that if they truly desire to be the friends of the poor and aspire to serve our great Motherland they must have an open mind and not fixed ideas and notions, they must not blind themselves by theories and fads, but squarely look at facts and figures and, what is most important, they must always have the sincerity and the courage to give up their pet schemes and plans and even to demolish ruthlessly the works of their own hands if they be found to be detrimental to the true interests of the country. This is a great and difficult act of sacrifice which Mother India expects of all her sons at this critical juncture in her history.

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BANGALORE DISTURBANCES AND AFTER

(Countinued from page 6.)

"evidence" tendered by a great many of those who chose to put themselves forward before the Committee as "witnesses," the Committee has been able to elicit much valuable information which canot but form the ground-work for drawing up its final conclusions and recommendations on the matters that came before them.

Among the conclusions that they might be expected to arrive at are some that might be broadly indicated here. The first amongst these is that the heart of the country is sound: the people are with the Government and not against it, despite a handful of mischief-makers. That is a conclusion that is likely to give very general satisfaction. That the fair name of Mysore, so long and so justly famous for its enlightened administration and more famous still for the robust common sense of its people, should have been besmirched through the agency of a few self-seeking individuals bent on mischief, is a fact that is likely to be laid bare by the Committee's Report. That might seem strange, but truth is stranger than fiction. The position, however, is not likely to defy analysis. The causes may be set down partly as proximate and partly as long standing. While it is a truism that unredressed grievances go to create a revolution, unpunished crimes foster a spirit of mischief does tructive of Civil Government. The Committee in Bangalore is likely to find that the latter has been a potent cause for evil in Mysore. A group of individuals have, it would appear, from the evidence palced before the Committee, been playing with fire with impunity for long. For years the Government refused to take them seriously, though their sins were fast accumulating. This refusing to govern has doubtless its virtues, but here the Government had tolerated beyond the respectable limits. The question that will remain will be: Will His Highness's Government act and teach a lesson to those who are really responsible for the present state of affairs? The State is no respecter of persons. That is doubtless true as a saying; but its utility is not likely to be appreciated unless on occasions like this effect is given to it. Those ideals are best which are rooted in mother earth.

(To Be Continued).

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ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS SESSION

JHARIA, Dec. 18.

The ninth session of the All-India Trade Union Congress was opened this afternoon at Jharia with Mr. M. Daud in the chair. More than one hundred and fifty delegates of various Labour Unions from all over India attended. A large number of visitors were also present distinguished among these being Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, J. B. Sen, Bhupen Dutta, Chamanlal, Ramananda Chatterjee, Mr. Ryan and Mr. F. W. Johnstone. The delegates and visitors squatted on the floor.

Gunendranath Ioy, Chairman of the Aeception Committee made special mention of the conditions of Labourers in Jharia coal fields which he characteriesed as deplorable owing to the depression in the coal industry.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The President, Mr. Daud, then delivered his address, which comprised forty-seven closely printed pages. At the outset he elaborately dealt with the history of industries and Labour and the development of the factory system in India. Touching on the growth of the Labour movement in India, the President observed that the present Labour movement in India fell into four distinct periods according to the dominant forces which influenced the course of its appearance and development. The first period, he said, was the closing chapter of the old Panchayat system. The second started with the object of regulating child and women labour in factories during 1875 to 1891. The abolitions of the indentured system was the main purpose of the third period, while the fourth period started with the principal aim of organising workers into trade unions. Referring to the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms the President observed that reforms gave Labour recognition for the first time which gave more impetus to the Labour movement in India. Discussing the various Labour Unions formed in India the President said there were about 95,000 workers under the various unions in transport work, such as Railway Workers' Unions, Tramway Workers' Unions and Port Trust Workers' Unions. The President made references to the Calcutta Port Commissioner's marine workers' strike, the Iilooah strike, the Jute Mills strike, the Bombay Textile Industry strike and the Jamshedpur strike. He condemned the action of the Swaraj Party in Calcutta Corporation in opposing the increment of one and half rupee in the pay of scavengers and expressed sympathy with the workers of the South Indian Railway in respect of the strike and appealed that the cases now pending against workers and union-men should be dropped. The President pleaded for the abolition of racial inequalities in railway service and for the establishment of a Wages Board and a Council of representatives of workers and employers for settling matters affecting living, housing and terms of service. He condemned the plea that Labour interests and politics were divergent.

THREE CONSTITUTIONS FOR INDIA.

Speaking about the three constitutions for India proposed by the Moderates, the Independent Party and the All-Parties' Conference the President remarked that they could accept neither the Independent Party's proposition of complete independence, as it was not feasible under present conditions, nor that of the Moderates. The Constitution of Dominion Status was acceptable to them but they suggested universal adult franchise for men and women with guaranteed seats for Labour representation in Central and Provincial Legislatures, provision of a Labour Ministry in those bodies and the protection of Labour interests.

The Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress sat at 11 this morning. Affiliations were granted to new unions. A resolution was adopted increasing the annual fees of Unions for affiliation to the Central Body from ten rupees to fifteen rupees per thousand members. The meeting was adjourned till ten to-night.—A. P.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 15th instant the total mortality 507 was 3 less than in the preceding week: the death rate registered was 20.3. The mortality for the 50th week of 1927 was 505, and death rate 20.2 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-27, was 576 and death rate 23.7.

Out of the total deaths, 149 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 6 attacks and 2 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 510 as against 557 for the 50th week of 1927 and 482 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927).

MR. MOHANLAL DESAI AND B.P.C.C.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly publish the accompanying letter copy of which has been sent by me to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. It is in connection with the report of the proceedings of the B. P. C. C. which has appeared in the issue of your paper yesterday morning, and in fairness to me, you will please spare some space in your next issue and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

MOHANLAL M. DESAI.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

LETTER TO B. P. C. C. SECRETARY.

17th Dec. 1928.

To,

K. B. Sanzgiri, Esquire,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Dear Sir,—I am sending you this letter explaining my position on the subject matter of the said resolution.

At the outset I would like to state that for the purpose of the ensuing Municipal election, a joint board of the Congress and the Nationalist Party was appointed, and Mr. Nimbkar and myself were appointed Joint Honorary Secretaries. At a subsequent meeting of the joint Board, a question as to who should be the controlling authority to run and conduct the elections cropped up, and it was resolved that the B. P. C. C. and the Nationalist Party should reconsider the subject and come to some conclusion before the candidates should be selected. The B. P. C. C. wished to run the candidates alone and the Nationalist Party wanted to retain its name and cooperate with the B. P. C. C. As a Secretary of my party I and some other members were anxious that my party should not give up its entity. There was a likelihood of a breach between the two bodies. Therefore a meeting of my party was held on 2nd November 1928 when Mr. K. F. Nariman presided and the attitude of several members of my party on the question of using common drinking pots in Municipal schools was also discussed, with reference to the item of Removal of Untouchability comprised in the aforesaid Congress Pledge. And nearly eight out of thirteen members present expressed the opinion that in view of the Hindu community particularly in B and C wards not favouring such a resolution of the Corporation, it would not be fair for their representatives on the Corporation to disregard their views, and the removal of untouchability did not necessarily involve interdining and interdrinking. When votes were taken 8 members favoured this view while 5 or 6 members opposed it. It was generally agreed but Mr. Nariman was emphatic on this issue that any split between the two bodies should be avoided and therefore subject to this view Mr. Nariman was requested by this meeting to negotiate with your Committee, and the control of the B. P. C. C. was "inter alia" accepted. It took nearly one month when these applications were considered and on 28th November 1928. I received a letter from Mr. Nimbkar intimating that I was elected as a Candidate to contest a seat in the C Ward.

Throughout this whole period, my views on the subject of the Corporation resolution were known to your Committee and your Committee accepted me as one of your candidates with full knowledge of my views on the subject. Nothing material has transpired since then which should have prompted Mr. V. A Desai to move his resolution about my attitude in the Corporation and outside. It is to be deplored therefore that after accepting me as a candidate with full knowledge of my views and attitude an attempt should now be made to lower me in the estimation of the public in general and my constituents in particular. I record my emphatic protest against this conduct of a member of your Committee, and I trust that if your Committee has the slightest desire to protect honest and conscientious members rendering services to the public according to their own lights, your Committee will mark its disapproval of to-day's Resolution. My absence from the meeting will give you an opportunity of holding a free and unfettered discussion on the subject.

I maintain that I have neither defied any principles of the Congress in the Corporation or outside. I am agreeable to the removal of untouchability as far as practicable, but I also believe that this reform cannot be enforced by even indirect compulsion on a large majority of unwilling parents.—Yours, truly.

MOHANLAL M. DESAI.

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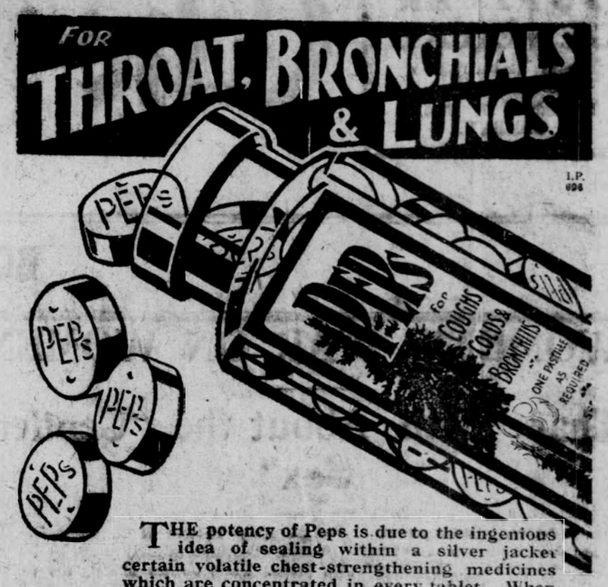

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY DECEMBER 20 1928

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

WOMEN'S WAR ON WOMEN

That Myth About the "Gentler Sex".

Woman is woman's worst enemy. She always has been. There is nothing so annoying as a writer who, in one sweeping statement, generalises about an entire sex.

When I say that the greatest sex war which exists is between woman and other women I have all the civilised and thinking world of women up against me. But these few do not constitute the sex—neither do they escape the taint of the savage. Thus writes Olga Hall-Brown in "Sunday Chronicle."

Women are continually at war with women. I will prove it. If women hung together as a sex, like men do, nothing would stand in their way. The House of Commons, for instance, would now have a strong feminine element within its walls. But women do not hang together.

In spite of the growing preponderance of the feminine sex, men have nothing to fear. They know that women are complete water-tight individualists. For this reason the achievements of exceptional women are not even a portent of a coming superiority of the sex.

They are the performances of individuals, and the women themselves would be the first to defend their achievements on those lines. Successful women stand alone in the world of men, are content to do so, and pass at last from their high places, leaving a trail of individual glory.

NO FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE.

They do not found women's banks, women's corporations, women's automobile associations. For the women coming on behind history must repeat itself. Each one must make her success in and be assisted by a world of men.

Education, association with men unusual gifts of vision or complete self-assurance due to capability are all factors at work in creating a team spirit otherwise foreign to feminine psychology.

This is manifesting itself in political and charitable organisations run by exceptional women, but does not deceive the thinking observer into imagining that a fundamental change is at last taking place in the sex.

Every woman has the ability to make her home a world in itself, and limit her interests and activities to the narrow sphere of her children and her man, and let the outside world go hang. I will dare to say that it is her nature to do so.

THE UNESCAPEABLE THING.

It is no haphazard element in Nature's plan that the feminine qualities in woman fit her best to be a mother and a wife. Whether it suits her or not, the fulfilment of her womanhood was meant to be her destiny.

This is the deep fundamental, unescapable thing which makes women the natural enemies of women. I cannot see that a civilisation which thwarts a large number of women of sex love for ever, and many more for years of doubt and suspense in their middle youth, can decrease rather than increase this natural enmity.

Woman has been given weapons a brilliant diplomat might envy with which to protect herself from other women. The fact that she may live unaware of her armoury, or, if aware of it, disdain to use it, is not a tribute to her character but the complete history of an uneventful life.

ARMED TO THE TEETH.

These weapons, however, share the fate of many another of Nature's gifts. They are discovered in early youth by their owners. Their owners finding the use of them exhiliarating and interesting, do not keep them in wait for the worthy purpose for which they were intended.

Is it likely, then, that a sex armed to the teeth against itself can work in teams? Or evolve a unity comparable with, say, the Freemasons? Or consistently sink individual and personal issues as men do for the common good—not for a few hectic years of spectacular war emergency, but for always, without excitement, interest or thrill!

Poets have immortalised the sweetness and gentleness of women, and men are ready and willing to believe in it. But let us look at women as employers of other women, and what do we find?

We find that domestic service is the most hated and most sweated form of labour in the world. We have in the home a world in little. This sphere, where woman rules, she rules according to her individuality and her tastes. She has no trade union or Factory Act or Government inspector interfering with her management of her staff. She feeds it, works it, houses it; and pays it entirely according to her means and her personal tastes.

WORLDS OF TYRANNY.

It should be quite fair, therefore, to look at domestic service and judge from it what woman would make of the larger world she would have to handle if women were not enemies of women.

To begin with, there is no unity about it. There are homes where staffs are handled with business-like efficiency, where there is personal freedom, regular hours of work, and generous time off duty, without favour or condescension—so long as these ideal conditions are not disturbed by the tyranny of a female cook-housekeeper.

But far more homes are small worlds of tyranny, strife, interference, and disturbing comings and goings. The gauge of a woman's humanity, can be read in her kitchen.

Woman in business is just as interesting a study. She is at her best when working for or in conjunction with a man. It is surprising how many women will play a subordinate part to a man of inferior intellect and provide his thinking apparatus for him.

She would not do it for another woman. She would use every weapon in her armoury to establish and make capital of her superior mentality.

WHEN MEN WOULD WORRY.

Women will not seriously encroach into men's sphere while they remain individualists. Not all, but too many of them are at war with each other. Not openly, but in the dark. And women do not like working for other women.

I say this having worked under some wonderful women who inspired an amazing loyalty and devotion in their feminine staffs. These were rare women. And there are rare women. The women who make the best employers—the only possible employers of feminine labour—are the very beautiful women, the very clever women, or the very good women. They are self-assured, securely established, generous, business-like and jealous of no one.

If all women came under one or more of these three headings men might have to worry about women's intrusion into business. When women are no longer afraid of each other nothing will hold them down.

SELLING STABLE SECRETS

LORD RONALDSHAY ON CARROLL'S OFFENCE

The real reason why Noel Carroll, the jockey, was warned off the Turf recently was given by Lord Ranaldshay in a remarkable speech at the Gimrack Club dinner here.

Lord Ronaldshay, in replying to the toast of "The Jocky Club," said it was impossible to deny that in the process of the conversion of racing from a pastime to a business many of the unpleasing practices which were too often associated with the pursuit of money had inevitably crept in. It was not an easy task to protect the public against those evils.

"It may well prove," he said, "to be beyond our powers, and here may I correct a statement which has gained currency in connection with the recent case in which we found it our unpleasant duty to warn certain persons off the Turf among them the promising jockey, Noel Carroll.

"A statement, purporting to come from Carroll himself, has been given publicity that he had been suspended from riding on account of his having talked indiscreetly to a friend about the trial of a certain horse in a stable to which he was apprenticed.

"That is an altogether false account of what actually took place.

"Carroll was not suspended from riding he was warned off the Turf, and he was warned off, not for talking indiscreetly to a friend, but for offering to accept, and for actually accepting, money for communicating to persons engaged in the bookmaking profession confidential information about his employer's horses.

"Those who paid him money were equally guilty of the offence against the rules of racing, and they, too, necessarily paid the penalty."

Lord Ronaldshay said large changes were being effected to make racing attractive to the public. One of the reforms was in connection with the declaration of starters.

"We desire so to alter our rules," he said, "as to make it possible for the number of runners, together with the names of jockeys, to be shown on the number board immediately the previous race has been run.

"To make this possible we shall ask owners and trainers to hand in the necessary declaration three-quarters of an hour before the advertised time of the race, instead of a quarter of an hour, at present."

BAD STARTS.

"Then there have been complaints of bad starts, and I admit starts are not always as good as we should like to see them, and as I believe they can be made. I believe myself that the standing start is the fairest, but I am equally convinced that it will only give the best results if you use a gate which will deter jockeys and horses alike from endeavouring to anticipate the start.

"The Australian gate now in use in France is such a gate. We obtained one this year, and erected it at Newmarket, and we are satisfied that it is greatly superior to the gate at present in use in this country, and we have decided on its adoption.

"This, I am afraid, will involve racecourse executives in some additional outlay, but we have under consideration a plan by which we shall hope to render the financing of the change as little onerous to them as possible."

Lord Dewar, as owner of The Black Abbot, the winner of the Gimcrack Stakes responded to the principal toast in a speech in which he welcomed the coming of the totalisator.

"The tote," he said, "will bring things home to you that you have never seen before—as your laundryman sometimes does. If you want credit from the tote you will find it is colder than a banker's heart."

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Dividend No. 12.—The Board of Directors have declared out of current profits an interim dividend (No. 12) of 6 annas per share for the 6 months ending on the 31st December 1928.

They have also declared out of accumulated profits a bonus of 1 anna per share for the 12 months ending 30th June 1929. Both dividend and bonus to be paid on the 15th February 1929 to Shareholders registered on the 15th January 1929 and to be free of Indian and British Income Taxes. The Share Registers will be closed from the 15th January 1929 to the 22nd January 1929, both days inclusive. Shareholders on the London Register will be paid this dividend and bonus in sterling at an exchange of 1s. 6d. per rupee equal to 7.875 pence per share.

It is understood that Nawb Syed Nasir Hossain Khan Khiyal has been offered, and has accepted the post of Chief Minister to his Highness the Mir of Khairpurs (Sind.)

THE KING'S DOCTORS

SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES OF MEDICINE

The office of Court Physician is as old as any kingdom which we know of, and in former times is was the custom for Royalty to rely on the services of a doctor who was resident at the Court and looked after the health of the Household as well as of the King.

Of late years, however, the duties of attending the King, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Household have been largely separated, and the growth of the branches of medicine has made it necessary to appoint numerous specialist advisors who may be called in time of need.

The doctor who occupies the position most corresponding to the old Court Physician is the Serjeant-Apothecary to the King and the Household, Sir Stanley Hewett, who is attending the King in his present illness. Though only 48 years of age, Sir Stanley has held this office since 1914, and has, in addition, been Surgeon-Apothecary to the Prince of Wales since 1923.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

His function is to attend the King for any minor ailments—somewhat in the role of general practitioner or family doctor—and when there is any doubt or difficulty he is expected to call one or both of the two Physicians-in-Ordinary, who assume the main responsibility in case of illness.

These are necessarily men who hold a distinguished place in the medical profession by reason of wide experience as consulting physicians.

Of the two holders of this office Lord Dawson of Penn is a doctor with immense practical knowledge both of sickness and the sick. He has been on the staff of the London Hospital since 1896, having lately retired from the post of senior physician to that of extra physician, and he has had special experience of diseases of the chest.

As Major-General Sir Bertrand Dawson he served during the war as consulting physician to the British Expeditionary Force, and since 1920 has been the only practising doctor in the House of Lords, where his far-sighted and balanced opinions, and powers of expressing them sympathetically, have been of value not only to the profession he represents, but to the public he serves.

Familiar to newspaper readers as an apostle of wise living and healthy sports, he is at the same time a physician in whose clinical judgment the utmost confidence may be placed.

The second Physician-in-Ordinary to the King is Sir Humphry Rolleston, lately physician to St. George's Hospital, who is now Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge University, and has therefore relinquished much of his London work.

FOR EMERGENCIES.

Of the two Physicians-in-Extraordinary, whose services may be called on in special emergency, one is the Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford—Sir Farquhar Buzzard, the nerve specialist—and the other is Sir Thomas Barlow, who at the age of 83 lives chiefly at Wendover, in Buckinghamshire.

The remaining medical appointments to his Majesty in London include those of Serjeant Surgeon, Honorary Surgeon, Surgeon-on-List-Extraordinary, Honorary Surgeon-Dentist, Surgeon-Dentist and Laryngologist.

The holder of this last appointment is Sir Milsom Rees, who has been called into consultation during the King's present illness in order to advise upon its laryngeal aspect. Consulting Surgeon to the Throat and Ear Department of the Prince of Wales Hospitdal at Tottenham, he has long held Court appointments, and it will be remembered that he accompanied the King on the Mediterranean tour that followed an attack of congestion of the lungs three years ago.

It is, oo, course, open to the King's advisors to call upon the services of any other member of the medical profession whose assistance may be thought desirable, and from time to time this step is taken.

MORE ABOUT SYNDICATED PRESS

CANVASSING EUROPEAN SUPPORT

Thus the "Pioneer" writes.

Our recent remarks about the danger of a Syndicated Press in India and probablity of its coming into existence in the near future, have seriously disturbed the peace of many of our contemporaries. In particular the producers of the "Daily Chronicle" which we are told is shortly to emanate from Delhi, are extremely worried at the suggestion that they are in any way connected with any syndicate. The "Daily Chronicle" we are informed, is owned and controlled by Major D. Vanrenen and "some friends", and that neither the Maharajah of Darhanga, nor Sir Victor Sassoon, have any connection with the inception of the paper or with its conduct. We are relieved beyond measure to be informed that Sir Victor Sassoon has nothing to do with this Delhi venture; for Sir Victor Sassoon is so essential a part of India's commercial life, and the problem he has to face in Bombay is so serious, that we should not like even his large resources to be affected by any dubious venture. Major D. Vanrenen has endeared himself to countless friends all over India, and wherever two or three have been gathered together in the name of horse-racing he has been known as a popular, successful, and knowledgeable figure. In his own province he has attained a certain degree of prominence as a land-owner of intelligence and initiative, and as he is, we believe, a member of the ill-fated Country League, we shall not be at all surprised if the paper he threatens to produce will not be found to advocate views not far removed from those of that society's Cawnpore mainspring. We wish Major Vanrenen all success, but we must give him a friendly warning. Journalism is a technical profession, it demands a long apprenticeship, much experience and knowledge of affairs, and gifts, which, we venture to suggest, are far different from those which can raise crops from land or induce some horses to reach winning posts before others. While we have not the slightest objection to the increase in the number of newspapers—in fact, we heartily welcome all such increases—we would—for his own sake—urge the gallant Major to remember that he is running some thing of a risk in entering upon a new side-line at his mature time of life. We learn from another source that the main proprietor of this proposed Delhi publication has been trying to persuade European advertisers to advertise in his columns. He is said to have told them that it is their duty to support at least one paper in India, whose intentions are to uphold the traditions and political aspirations of official and unofficial Europeans in India, and he is circulating them with a rate card, which optimistically contracts for advertising space for a year at a price which will not seriously disturb competition even from the Vernacular Press. Major Vanrenen and his mysterious friends wish The Pioneer to assure Indians that they have in these proprietors sincere well-wishers. Whatever the Major may have said or done in the past, we would prefer to withhold this "chit" until we see something more of the proposed publication, and are able to read its views for ourselves; but unless the "Daily Chronicle" is able to command a wealth of technical and editorial ability, enormous resources and an influence over fate, we do not look forward to this further inroad on our time being continued for long.

ALL EYES TURNED TO CALCUTTA

Diary of the National Week

With the approach of the Congress Week in Calcutta during the Christmas, all eyes are turned to the City of Palaces on the Hooghly where momentous decisions in the interest of India's struggle for freedom will be taken. The following is diary of the National week commencing December 22:—

DECEMBER 22 (SAT.).

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.

DECEMBER 23 (SUN.).

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place Convention Pandal.

DECEMBER 24 (MON.).

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Plaie—Cnnvention Pandal.

DECEMBER 25 (TUE.).

(1) Subjects Committee of Convention
Place—President's Room.
(2) Subjects Committee of Congress
Place—A. I. C. C. Pondal.
(3) Social Conference
President—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Place—Special Pandal.
Deshbandhu Nagar.
Open session at 3 p.m. Subjects Committee Pandal 6 p.m').
(4) Youth Congress
President—Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(5) Khilafat Conference
President—M. Mahomed Ali.
Place—Khilafat Pandal.
(6) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bir Singh.
Place—Shraddhand Park.

DECEMBER 26 (WED.).

(1) Social Conference
President—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Place—Special Pandal,
Deshbandhu Nagar.
(Open session at 8 a.m.).
(2) Subjects Committee of Convention
Place—President's Room.
(3) Subjects Committee of Congress
Place—A. I. C. C. Pandal.
(4) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(5) Youth Congress
President—Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(6) Khilafat Conference
(7) All-India Muslim League
Presilent—Maharaja of Mahmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(9) All-India Library Conference
Place—Senate Hall.
(10) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal wir Singh.
(11) All-India Buddhist Conference.
President—K. B. Pandit Sheo Narai
DECEMBER 27 (THU.).
(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(3) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travancore
(4) Khilafat Conference
(5) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mehmudaba
Place—Albert Hall.
(6) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bin Singh.
(7) Library Conference
President—Dr. Annie Besant.
Place—Senate Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(9) All-India States Subjects' Confer ence.
Place—Burrabazar.
(10) All-India Buddhist Conference.
President—R. B. Pandit Sheo Narain
DECEMBER 28 (FRI.).
(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travancore.
(3) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mahmudaba
Place—Albert Hall.
(4) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(5) All-India States Subjects' Confe ence.
Place—Burrabazar.
(6) All India Library Conference.
President—Dr. Annie Besant.
Place—Senate Hall.
DECEMBER 29 (SAT.).
(1) Sarbajanin Prayers
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
DECEMBER 30 (SUN.).
(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.
DECEMBER 31 (MON.).
(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.
DURING THE CONGRESS WEEK
Hindustani Seva Dal.
President—Mr. S. C. Bose.
Date—To be announced later.

BADLY DRESSED PUBLIC MEN

MR. BALDWIN'S BAGGY TROUSERS

BY AN AMERICAN GIRL.

A careful "once over" of some of London's most prominent public men has upheld for me the old adage that clothes do not make the man, and has, at the same time, sky-rocketed the popular American idea that all Englishmen are snappy dressers!

A few mornings ago I waited on Downing street to take a look at Prime Minister Baldwin.

"Now," I thought, "I'm going to see the real slap-up, elegant male attire." When the door of No. 10 swung open a man popped out with a black Derby (bowler) hat jammed over his eyes, with a dark, sack-like overcoat, baggy trousers, and a badly rolled umbrella. The knot of of his cravat had slipped around under his wing collar.

LORD MELCHETT.

I must confess also to a slight indication of what I was to find in London when I saw Lord Melchett in America a little while ago. I had a first-rate view of a fine, dignified-looking man who needed a hair-cut mighty badly and whose clothes seemed to me to fit where they touched. He wasn't even wearing spats!

Lord Beatty is the only one of the celebrities illustrated with this article who appears really smart. I am sure that Lord Byng will cheerfully agree that he looks more like a yeoman farmer than a famous soldier and police chief, while I am equally certain that clothes do not mean anything in George Bernard Shaw's young life.

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